THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Over P. P. Bailey's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum n Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Squre of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.
A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 10—No. 36. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, March 9, 1850. Whole No. 8?0.

The Knox Insurance Co.
OF VINCENNES, IA.
CAPITAL $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
Robert N. Carnan, Vincennes, Ia.
William J. Wise, "
William J. Heberd, "
Horace E. Peck, "
Cyrus M. Allen, "
Vincent F. West, M. D. Pike Co., Ia.
Peter P. Bailey, Fort Wayne, Ia.
Thomas T. Benbridge, Lafayette, Ia.
Walter W. Early, Terre Haute, Ia.
David Wallace, Indianapolis, Ia.
Henry D. Allis, Evansville, Ia.
Henry R. Schoolcraft, Washington, D. C.
Zephaniah Platt, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT N. CARNAN, Pres't.
B. S. WHITNEY, Sec'y.
N. J. ELDRIDGE, Treas.
CYRUS M. ALLEN, } Counsellors.
SAMUEL JUDAH, }
PETER P. BAILEY, Agent, Fort Wayne.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the Knox Insurance Co. at this place, is now prepared to insure against loss by fire on buildings, merchandise and all description of property, also on vessels and their cargoes, on the most reasonable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid. P. P. BAILEY, *Agent.*
Fort Wayne, December 1, 1849. y22

Columbus Insurance Company,
OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Capital paid in $300,000.
INCORPORATED IN 1832.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.
THE Subscriber, agent at Fort Wayne of this successful and responsible Company continues to insure on risks in Allen and adjacent counties.
This Company, since its organization, has paid nearly $200,000 of dividends to its stockholders. The losses have always been promptly adjusted and paid. The subscriber during the past year paid over $2,500 for losses on policies issued by him. All losses are adjusted at the agency where the risk is taken, and persons insuring in the Company may have full confidence of its ability to pay, and of its liberal, prompt, and honorable dealing with the insured.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, *Agent.*
Fort Wayne, Nov. 27, 1849. y22

Protection
Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated in 1825. Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, and Surplus Fund
$1,000,000.
This old and responsible Company continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stock of Goods, Warehouses, and contents Mills & Manufactories, &c., &c., against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
Also, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, against the hazard of
INLAND TRANSPORTATION,
And upon the
CARGOES OF SEA VESSELS.
The Protection Insurance Company having in the last twenty-five years, paid MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at the several agencies throughout the United States and the British Provinces, have established a just reputation for solvency and fair dealing, which challenges comparison with any other insurance company on the Continent of America. The annexed extract from an article on the subject of Insurance Companies, taken from the "New York Day Book," exhibits briefly the standing and policy of the Company.
"The 'Moneyed men' of the ancient and always prosperous city of Hartford, have for half a century been famous throughout the Union for the care, discretion rigid honesty, and unvarying success, with which they have formed and managed corporations of this description. *No Hartford Bank or Insurance Company has ever failed!* These Companies have for more than a whole generation scattered their risks in nearly every State in the Union, and have never failed to pay the innumerable losses which they have insured against."
All losses arising upon policies issued by the undersigned, will be promptly adjusted and paid at the General Agency office, located at Cincinnati, O. A large portion of the funds of the Company, (including all premiums received at the Western agencies) is deposited with the General Agent of the Company, at Cincinnati, for the payment of western and southern losses.
Apply to the subscriber, Agent for the town of Fort Wayne, and for Allen County.
JOHN HOUGH, JR.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1849. y.

CASH PAID FOR
Land Warrants & County Orders
T. PRITCHARD will pay cash and the highest price for any quantity of Land Warrants and Allen County Orders. He also sells the same on favorable terms.
He also offers about two thousand acres of first rate WILD LAND in Adams, Wells, and Allen counties, which will be sold at from $2,00 to $2,50 per acre. Persons wishing to buy land would find it to their advantage to give him a call.
THOMAS PRITCHARD.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 13, 1849. 1tf.

New Supply of Yankee Notions
AT FILSON'S MULTUM IN PARVO.
THE undersigned is now receiving from Canal Boat H. McCulloch, Capt. Little, always through by daylight, the largest and best selected stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS
right from Yankee Land. The following good will be found on hands:

Heavy Buck Mitts and Gloves	50 doz. Buffalo Horn do.
100 doz. fine Woolen Comforts.	200 doz. Coleman's Patent Thread.
25 doz. do. for the Ladies.	590 doz. Spool Thread.
10 doz. Gent's fine black Kid Gloves.	Buttons, Pins, and Needles, by the quantity.
10 doz. Ladies do.	5 doz. Porte Monaires.
50 pcs. black and fancy col'd Alpaccas.	Violin Strings, Ladies' Suspenders, &c.
50 pcs black and bullion Fringes.	50 doz. Elastics.
50 doz. fancy Dress Buttons for Ladies' wear.	100 doz. Whale Bone.
50 doz. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Hose.	100 Reams Cap Paper.
25 doz. Children's do.	25 " Letter Paper.
20 doz. Woolen Gloves, all sizes.	100 " Wrapping Paper
100 doz. fancy Combs.	10,000 Envelopes.
	500 fancy gilt do.
	100 gross Blue Top Matches
	10 doz. Expanded Hearts
	300 packages Pins.

And ten thousand different articles to tedious to mention. All you have to do is to call and see R. C. spread himself. J. E. FILSON.
Nov. 17, 1849 20—y.

NOTICE.
PHYSICIANS, Merchants and others desirous of securing *good* articles at fair prices, are invited to call and examine my
STOCK OF DRUGS, &C.
which is now complete, and not to be excelled in this city. JAMES B. SHOAFF.
y4. Druggist, Fort Wayne

The Last Arrival for the Season

THE STEAMBOAT OHIO
HAS just arrived direct from New York, and is landing at the Checkered Cash Store upwards of
Thirty Tons of Goods,
which we are bound to sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and at very low prices. The goods we received by the steamer consists in part of
Prints, Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys' Sheetings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Lead, Nails, Glass, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Churns, Tobacco, &c., &c.
which we pledge ourselves to *sell cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.*
Country Merchants will find it an object to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are taking all kinds of *Country Produce* in exchange for Goods, wholesale or retail.
Cash paid for WHEAT and BLACK SALTS, and liberal advances made on Flour, Pork, Pearl and Pot Ashes received in store. Don't forget the place—the Checkered Cash Store.
AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

200 Pieces Wal Paper, plain, ground ed, Blended, and satin finish, from 10 to 50 cents per piece, on hand and for sale by Dec. 15. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

20 Pieces superior Canton Flannel for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

120 Reams Crown, Medium and Double Crown Wrapping Paper, very cheap by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

2000 Lbs. Bar Lead for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

1500 Lbs. Batting just rec'd and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

20 Bales Heavy Brown Sheetings just rec'd and for sale low, wholesale or retail by, Dec. 8. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

100 Bags Eastern Rio Coffee, prime article, on hand and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

25 Hhds Strictly prime old N. O. Sugar now receiving and for sale low by the barrel or single pound. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

25 Bbls. N. O. Molasses on and and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

30 Boxes Virginia Cavendish Tobacco for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

35 Boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass, a superior article, for sale by Dec. 8. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

75 Kegs Shoenberger Nails for sale very low by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

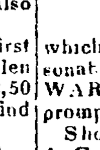
50 Doz. Wooden Buckets, also Tubs and Churns just received and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

125 Doz. Brooms for sale by the doz. by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

R. SUTHERLAND,
TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE MANUFACTURER
AND
Dealer in Stoves,
RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand a large variet

Parlor,
COOKING
AND
Box
STOVES,

of the most approved varieties, which he is determ ned to offer at such prices as will make it an object for those wanting Stoves to give him a call.



He particularly directs attention to a new and beautiful article of
Air-Tight Self-Regulating Parlor Stoves,
on an entirely new principle, which by means of a self acting valve will always keep the room at any required temperature.—For neatness, convenience and economy of fuel, this stove is unequalled by any in the market.
He also received a full supply of
Tin, Sheet Iron, & Copper,
which he will make to order on the most reasonable terms. A general assortment of TIN WARE kept on hand. Jobbing Mending, &c., promptly attended to.
Shop, on Columbia Street, one door east of C. A. Gay's Store, No. 18.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 24, 1849. 21

Engines! Engines!
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture at his Foundry in this city, **ENGINES** of all sizes and patterns, and after the most approved styles. Persons wishing Engines will do well to give him a call before making permanent arrangements elsewhere. JAMES STORY.
Fort Wayne, July 14, 1849. 2

Fall and Winter Styles of Goods.
MRS. DYKES is now receiving a large and general assortment of FANCY GOODS, suited to the approaching season, and of the latest styles.
A large assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribons, and Trimmings of every description. De Laines, Cashmeres, Mohair, Lustres, Silk and other *DRESS GOODS* of the newest styles.—A splendid assortment of Plaid Cashmere *Shawls,* &c., &c. Sept. 22, 1849.

BRANDY & WINE.—A pure article of Brandy and Wine for Medicine use can be found at WALKER'S DStore.

100 Cans Baltimore OYSTERS, for sale at FILSON'S.

800 Lbs. Tartaric Acid and Sup. Carb. Soda of the best quality, for sale H. B. REED.

LAMP OIL.
A superior articles winter strained sperm oil. Also Tanner's Oil, and Neet's Foot Oil, for sale very low. H. B. REED.

THE BRAZILIAN BRIDE.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART II.

Time glided by unheeded: the London season was near its close, when, one morning at breakfast, Mr. Mordaunt observed, "Well, Alonzo, time gets on; we are now in July, and before the end of October you must be safely landed at Rio. We must secure your passage in the next month's packet."

All this was well known and fully expected, yet did the intimation astound Alonzo. "So soon! can it be possible!"

The same evening they were *en famille* at the Countess's; the whist and chess tables were arranged as usual. "What are you thinking of Don Alonzo, to make such a move as that?" inquired Viola; "you are a little absent—out of spirits this evening."

"I ought not to be so," said Alonzo, trying to rally, "for we have been busy all day planning and arranging about our voyage home."

"Indeed!" said Viola. Alonzo thought she sighed; certainly, she in her turn made a false move. Soon after, a servant entered with a case of jewels belonging to Viola, which had returned from being repaired; while looking at them Alonzo observed, that she was not a little envied by the London belles for the splendor of her jewels.

"How comes it, said she," "that I never see *you* wear any ornaments, not even a ring! Our young Brazilian beaux are naturally so fond of these decorations!"

"I assure you," said Mr. Mordaunt, looking off his cards, "Don Alonzo has one of the most superb rings I ever saw—a single yellow diamond of great value."

Alonzo felt irritated, he scarcely knew why, and replied, in a bitter, sarcastic tone, quite unusual with him: "Yes, I have a yellow diamond, indeed, that I never wish to see, or to show any one else."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before he felt their impropriety. "Draw your card, my lady, if you please," said Mr. Mordaunt.

"Check!" cried Alonzo, and with an effort looked at Viola. She was leaning on her hand; and her large, black, and brilliant eyes, with their long, upturned lashes, were fixed on his. He started at the look—why or wherefore he could not imagine. The eyes were withdrawn and the game continued.

A few evenings after, he was leading her from a dance to place her, as usual, by the side of the Countess; they had to traverse three or four crowded rooms before they could reach the one where her ladyship was seated at whist; they moved very slowly and loiteringly along, seemingly in no great hurry to arrive at their destination.

"Are you *really* going to leave us next month, Don Alonzo?"

"Really; and *you*, Donna Viola, what becomes of you?"

"I go to Portugal."

"And *there?*" said Alonzo, in an inquiring tone."

"Oh, there *we* shall not remain long; our Brazilian property will require our presence."

"Then we shall meet again," said Alonzo, eagerly.

"I hope so—I dare say in a few months"

"Well, that is some comfort;"—and he seemed to respire more freely; then, after a pause—"but I shall never again meet *Viola!*"

"But Viola, *Don Alonzo*," she replied, firmly, "will meet you as she has always met you; what she has been, she will continue to be—your sincere and affectionate friend."

"Thank you, Viola, thank you!—but pray do not speak another word to me just now."—He placed her in her seat, and, without looking at her, turned away and left the house.

Mr. Mordaunt had accepted the pressing invitation of Alonzo to accompany him to Brazil; their passage was taken; and their preparations well forward. Alonzo paid his farewell visits, and did all that was necessary on the occasion with the most perfect composure.

A passage was also taken for Viola and her suite in the Lisbon packet, and the day was fixed for her leaving town for Falmouth. The day following was decided on by Alonzo for the same purpose, but this he managed to conceal from her.

The morning before her departure, he called on the Countess. "You are come to take leave of Donna Viola," said her ladyship.

"No, I am not; I am come to take leave of *you* (for I also am on the eve of quitting London), and to thank you for all your kind attention."

"But why not of Viola?" said the Countess; "she will be so disappointed."

"It is better that I should not."

"But what am I to say to her?" inquired she.

"Precisely what I have just said—that it is better I should not."

The Conutess returned no reply; and, with all good wishes on each side, they parted.

The weather was beautiful, and Mr. Mordaunt appeared to enjoy his journey exceedingly; but Alonzo was absorbed in thought, and it was only now and then, when Mr. Mordaunt touched upon his approaching meeting with his father, and his old Rio friends, that Alonzo could be roused for a moment.—At the inns, too, he occasionally heard something that attracted his silent attention, of the beautiful young foreigner who had passed the day before.

They arrived at Falmouth in the morning to breakfast. With a beating heart, Alonzo inquired concerning the foreign lady and the Lisbon packet; the lady had gone on board the evening before, and the Lisbon and Rio packets were to sail early on the following morning.

After breakfast, the two gentlemen were engaged in superintending the embarkation of their servants and baggage, and having taken an early dinner went on board.

It was a lovely evening Alonzo glanced at the merry and busy town of Falmouth, the numerous vessels, and the broad Atlantic, which laid stretched out before him; then his eyes fixed, as though there were nothing else worth looking at, on the small vessel that laid nearest to him. He suddenly left his station, descended into a boat, and was in a few minutes on board.

In the outer cabin he met the duenna, who looked very much surprised at seeing him; but, without speaking, threw open the door of the after cabin—he entered, and the door closed behind him.

Viola lay on a couch, apparently absorbed in reading; the noise startled her, and she looked up; but nothing can express the astonishment painted on her countenance at the sight of Alonzo, who stood fixed as a statue before her. She sprang from the couch, and evidently her first feeling was to run towards him, but probably the strangeness of his look and demeanor arrested her; for she checked herself, and exclaimed, "Don Alonzo!"

"Viola!" said he, seizing both her hands, and gently forcing her to return to the seat she had left; "Viola!" (the word seemed to choke him,) "I cannot live without you—you are yet free have pity on me!"

"Alonzo," she asked, in a tremulous voice, "are *you* free?"

"I am not *irrevocably* bound."

In a moment she seemed to recover her self possession, and replied, "Then I must tell you, that *I am.* You are laboring under a fatal error; you think I am but engaged—*I am married.* But stay!" she exclaimed, alarmed at the effect of her communication—"stay!—one moment!—Alonzo!—I beseech you!"

It was in vain; he almost shook her off, rushed to his boat, and in a few minutes was on board his own vessel; he pushed by Mr. Mordaunt, and every body and every thing that impeded his way to his cabin, where, locking the door, he threw himself on his bed, in a state of mind not to be described.

Mr. Mordaunt took possession of the boat Alonzo had quitted, went on board the Lisbon packet, and had an interview with Donna Viola.

At daybreak, the following morning, Alonzo, wrapped in a cloak, and his hat slouched over his brow, stood on the deck, watching, with gloomy composure, the Lisbon packet getting under weigh; she soon began to move—a few minutes more, and she was dashing through the water close beside him. Desperate thoughts for an instant darkened his mind; a feeling of revenge and dispair beset him, and he felt a strong temptaion to plunge into the wake of the flying vessel—when one of the latticed windows of the after-cabin was suddenly thrown open; he saw a waving handkerchief, and then the form of Viola herself, her eyes streaming with tears, kissing both her hands, and waving them to him. He had just time to return the salutation; his dark purpose vanished, the weakness of his mother came over him, and he wept. "She loves me!"—that thought alone, single and abstracted, brought back the blood in a rush of transport to his heart—"she loves me! and nobly sets me the example of a virtnous submission to our fate!"

A friendly hand at that moment was laid on his; Mr. Mordaunt drew him to his cabin.—"Alonzo," he said. "I have been sadly to blame—I ought to have foreseen and guarded against all this. Donna Viola, whom I saw last evening, bade me give you this note," putting one into his hand.

Alonzo tore it open:—"Alonzo, I conjure you, for the sake of your father—for *my* sake—struggle against your fatal and hopeless passion! We shall very soon meet again—let us meet in peace, in innocence, and friendship!—Heaven bless you, and heaven forgive us both, for we have been much to blame!—Viola."

Viola was very unexperienced, and Mr. Mordaunt knew very little about love, otherwise Alonzo had never received this note, which only added fuel to the flame; he kept it next his heart, and read it every day during the passage. He questioned Mr. Mordaunt closely concerning his interview with Viola the preceding evening, and especially inquired whether he could give him any information concerning her husband. "I am told," he said, "that he is a man of high rank, very rich, old, and infim. He has married the orphan daughter of his friend, merely as a safeguard to her and her property in these dangerous times." At this intelligence, Alonzo's heart bounded with secret joy; he became comparatively tranquil, but he would *not* analyze his feelings—he dared not.

A few weeks brought them to Rio. On entering its superb harbor, Mr. Mordaunt was struck with admiration at the magnificent and beautiful scenery that surrounded him; but to the heart of Alonzo it spoke more feelingly, entwined as it was with all his dear and early associations. He could have kissed the black and barren rock of the Sugar-Loaf; it was passed, and threw open the graceful sweep of the Bay of Botafogo, surrounded with its wooded and lofty mountains; this too was passed, and the harbor of Rio appeared.—Great political changes had taken place, and the Imperial flag waved upon every fort and hill. The visiting boat approached, and by the side of the officer sat Alonzo's watchful and expecting father, who in a few minutes more was locked in the arms of his son. On their landing, friends crowded round them; in the afternoon they visited the good, kind Abbess; and the evening was employed in renewing Alonzo's recollections of his young female friends, most of whom had now become wives and mothers; and those whom he had known as children, had started up into young women, a process remarkably rapid in that country. He was pleased to observe the vast improvement that, even during the short period of his absence, had taken place at Rio, as far as concerned the comforts and refinements of domestic life. On the following morning he was presented at court;—in short, for two or three days, he had not leisure even to *look* melancholy.

But one morning after breakfast, (a time universally agreed upon for making disagreeable communications.) his father informed him that, in about a month, Donna Isabella might be expected, with her father and aunt. "I have taken a temporary residence for you, which I think you will like, at Botafogo, (I say *temporary*, for you will soon be offered, what you most desire, a diplomatic mission to Europe;) and the furnishing and arranging this residence has been my hobby for the last six months. If you and Mr. Mordaunt have no objection, we will ride to see it this afternoon." "If you please, sir," was the only reply; and, accordingly, at the appointed time they set out. The house and situation were both delightful; the furniture tasteful and costly. The apartment peculiarly appropriated to Donna Isabella, and called her garden-room, opened into a delicious parterre; it contained tables for needle-work and drawing, book-cases filled with a choice collection in English, French, and Italian; there were also a piano, harp, and guitar.

"Is Donna Isabella such a proficient in music?" asked Alonzo, with a sarcastic smile. "She is, I believe, very fond of it," quietly replied the Marquess. Alonzo, with much warmth and sincerity, thanked his father for the kind pains he had taken; then sighed, and thought how happy he could be here with—certainly not with Donna Isabella.

After the first novelty of his arrival had worn off, Alonzo relapsed into sadness; a settled gloom was gathering on his youthful brow, a sickening indifference to all around was gradually stealing over him. His father and Mr. Mordaunt did all they could to arouse and distract his attention. Excursions into the country were frequently made, especially to the botanical garden, about six miles from the city. It is arranged with exquisite order and good taste, encircled by bold and rugged mountain-scenery, opening towards the ocean—reposing in all its richness of floral beauty, with its shady and stately trees, its leafy bowers and gushing streams, like a gem in the wilderness—like the decked and lovely bride of a dark-browed warrior in those stern days of "auld lang syne." of which one loves to dream in spots like these. Water-parties to the many beautiful islands—society and study—were all tried, and in vain; every day, every hour, seemed to increase the despondency of Alonzo; but he never complained, never even touched in any way upon the subject that caused it. Upwards of three weeks passed in this manner.

Alonzo was fond of the society of the Abbess; with the unerring tact of her sex, she managed his present mood; she would sit opposite to him, employed at her old-fashioned embroidery frame, for an hour without speaking; this was just what he liked. One afternoon he had ensconced himself in his accustomed seat in her little grated parlor; he scarcely observed her entrance, but instead of seating herself at her frame, she stepped towards him.

"Alonzo, I am glad you have come, for I was just going to send for you."

"To send for me?" repeated he, listlessly.

"Yes, a friend of yours has arrived at the convent, and wishes to see you."

"A friend of mine!"

"You recollect, I suppose, Donna Viola de Montezuma?"

He started from his seat—the shock was electric.

"Viola, did you say!—Donna Viola!—recollect her!—what of her?—what of her?"

"She has become a widow."

"Go on!"

"She arrived at Lisbon just in time to receive the last breath of her expiring husband. After the funeral, she consigned her affairs there into proper hands, and delayed not a moment in returning to this country, where they demand her instant attention. She arrived yesterday, and remains here for a short time. She wishes to see you."

"I am ready," said Alonzo.

The Abbess left the room. "This is too—*too* much!" he exclaimed aloud, as he paced the little parlor with hurried steps. A slight rustling near the grate arrested him; it was Viola, in deep mourning, looking more lovely and interesting than ever. She presented him her hand through the gate—he knelt, and pressed it to his lips, to his heart, to his burning forehead. "Alonzo" she said, in the kindest and most soothing tone, "I have heard from the Abbess of your marriage, and I fear that I have innocently contributed to render that, which might have proved the highest blessing, a source of bitter misery. What can I do but to entreat you to arm yourself with the resolution of acting right? I confess that your forcing me to lose my esteem for you, would be the greatest pain you could inflict, even although your affection *for me* were the cause.—Promise me, Alonzo—"

He hastily interrupted her: "I will promise nothing—nothing! Heaven grant that I may do what is right, but in the present state of my mind, I will pass my word for nothing!"

Viola sighed. "Well," she resumed, "I shall see whether Alonzo be really what I believe him or not. I shall see whether he be capable of sacrificing the happiness of his young and innocent wife, and of his doating father—his own honor and principles, to the shadow of a shade; for such is all hope of *me.* Heaven bless you, Alonzo! and support you through this trial! You have my prayers, my best, my warmest wishes; *deserve* to be happy, and leave the rest to Providence."

She disappeared; he still remained kneeling at the grate, apparently wrapt in thought. At length a ray of light seemed to break through the darkness that surrounded him; a single spark of hope saved him from utter despair. He decided that, in his first interview with Donna Isabella, he would reveal every secret of his heart; he would conjure her, as she valued their mutual happiness, to assist him in breaking the tie that had been made between them. He would recall to her recollection the fatal hour of their union, when reluctance on his side, and the necessity of absolute force on hers, formed but an evil omen of future concord. Since that moment they had never met, had never even corresponded; he had formed elsewhere a deep and serious attachment, and so perhaps had she. As to the debt he had incurred towards her and her family, with a little time and indulgence it would be cleared, as the property in Portugal was on the eve of being restored to his father. Thus, if they acted with determination, and in unison there could be no doubt of their succeeding in breaking the galling fetters in which the mistaken zeal of their relatives had bound them. "If," he exclaimed, "she be not utterly devoid of the common pride and delicacy of her sex, there is but one step to take; she will—she must take it—and I shall become free and happy!"

Full of this thought, he left the convent; and, on his return home, sought Mr. Mordaunt and laid his project before him. Mr. Mordaunt listened with the utmost kindness and sympathy. He saw but one objection to the attempt; if Donna Isabella, in spite of all he could urge should refuse to enter into his views, how much wider would it diminish their chance of happiness! But to this side of the picture Alonzo absolutely refused to turn; and Mr. Mordaunt, seeing him perfectly resolved, gave up the point; glad, at all events, that Alonzo had even this slight support to lean upon until the crisis arrived.

At the top of the Marquess's small and rather inconvenient abode was a room in which, on account of its height and airiness, and the view of the harbor it commanded, the gentlemen preferred to breakfast, and to spend the morning in; a spy-glass was fixed here, to which, of late, the eye of the Marquess had been often and anxiously applied. One morning, about a week after the scenes just described, the Marquess seemed more than usually on the aler, watching the aproach of a fine Brazilian merchant-ship. "Is she near the fort!"—"here she comes"—"she is abreast of it"—"now for it!" and as he spoke, up flew a private signal. The Marquess clasped his hands, and exclaimed in a half whisper, to Mr. Mordaunt, "Thank heaven, there they are at last!" and the two gentlemen instantly left the room.

"Well," thought Alonzo, "I am not bound to know that there they are at last until I am informed of it;" and he tried again to rivet his attention to his study. Three intolerably long hours passed away; a note was then brought to him from the Marquess: "Donna Isabella, her aunt, and father, have arrived, and are now at Botafogo. The two ladies are somewhat fatigued, and prefer not receiving you until the evening; therefore, between seven and eight, Mr. Mordaunt and the carriage will be at your door."

Alonzo sent away his untouched dinner; he dressed *en grande toilette;* and, taking down Walter Scott's last new novel, strove to fix his attention on its delightful pages. Alonzo had generally the power of exercising great mastery over his mind; to an indifferent observer he would appear rather cold, reserved, and not easily acted upon in any way; but, when his feelings once burst their barrier, it was with a violence proportioned to the restraint he had thrown over them.

At half-past seven, the carriage drew up to the door, and Alonzo immediately descended to it. "I am glad to see you are quite ready," said Mr. Mordaunt, as he entered; the door closed and they drove off.

"You have seen Donna Isabella?" inquired Alonzo.

"Yes, I have," was the laconic reply, with evidently a wish of saying no more. After a considerable pause, Mr. Mordaunt asked whether he still kept to his purpose.

"Certainly," said Alonzo firmly, and no further conversation passed.

Half an hour brought them to their destination; with a throbbing heart, Alonzo descended from the carriage. They were shown in to the grand *sala*, brilliantly lighted. Here were assembled Senhor Josef and Senhora Theresa, the Marquess, and the Abbess, with an attendant nun; the old lady had not left her convent for many years, but on this occasion she was determined to be present.

Alonzo saluted Senhor Josef and his sister with gravity, but perfect and sincere kindness; he kissed the hand of his aunt; then, turning to his father, begged to know where he might find Donna Isabella.

"She waits for you in her garden-room," replied the Marquess. Alonzo bowed, and left the *sala.*

He struggled successfully to continue the same appearance of composure, as he passed along the corridor which led to the garden-room; the door was ajar, he entered and closed it.

The room was only lighted by a single Grecian lamp, suspended from the centre; the latticed doors leading to the garden were thrown open, and the moonbeams quivered brightly on the rich festoons of flowers and foliage that twined around them. Leaning on the harp near the furthest door, stood a lady magnificently dressed as a bride; one hand hung listlessly at her side, in the other were gathered the folds of her veil, in which her face was buried. Alonzo advanced, and although somewhat prepared for a favorable alteration, he was struck with astonishment at the exquisitely fine and graceful form that stood before him. "Donna Isabella, I believe;"—no reply and no change of position. He approached a little nearer, and ventured to take the unoccupied hand, whose slight and delicate fingers were covered with gems, but on the arm was only a single bracelet, and that was of *pink topaz.* "Donna Isabella, I venture to claim a few minutes' private conversation with you, on a subject that deeply concerns the happiness of us both; permit me to lead you to a seat." He paused—the emotion that visibly pervaded her whole frame convinced him that at least he was not addressing a statue.—Suddenly, she raised her head, clasped her hands, and sunk on her knees at his feet.—Alonzo recoiled, as though a supernatural appearance had presented itself, while, with a tone that thrilled through heart and brain, he exclaimed—

"Alonzo, can you forgive me?" It was Viola! "Can you forgive me, for all the deception I have practised, and caused others to practise? May the prize I strove for—my husband's heart—plead my excuse! I know it will!"

While she spoke, Alonzo in some degree recovered himself. He raised up the beautiful suppliant, and folding her in silence to his breast, kissed her with pure, intense, and devoted affection. He could not speak; he thought not, and cared not how it had all been brought about; he only knew and felt that his wife was in his arms, and that—*that wife was Viola.*

The party in the drawing-room, to whom the duenna was now added, were in an agony of impatient expectation. The Marquess at length led the way, and they all crept softly along the passage: "May we come in?"

"Come in!" said Alonzo: the first words he had spoken since the denouement.

Their entrance dispersed, in a great measure, the concentrated feelings of Alonzo, and he became attentive to learn the mechanism by which his present happiness had been effected. It appeared that the prepossession Isabella had conceived for her husband at the altar, had produced a striking change on her, as love did on Cymon. Ill health, the absence of the usual means of education at St. Paul's, the ignorance and weak indulgence of those with whom she resided, had allowed weeds to spring up and choke the rich treasures of her mind. However, she accompanied the Marquess from St. Paul's and was placed by him under the charge of the Abbess, where, in three years her improvement in health, beauty, and mental attainments astonished all those who observed her. The two years she passed in England, under the most judicious care, had brought her to that point of perfection to which she had now arrived.

Alonzo had not the slightest recollection of any of her features except her eyes, which on the day of their union had that large size and troubled expression which usually attend ill health. He could now account for the startling recollection that had passed over him one evening at the chess-board; the look she then gave, and that which she had impressed him on leaving the oratory were the same.

"And you, my grave and worthy tutor," said Alonzo, addressing Mr. Mordaunt, "did *you* join in this powerful league against me?"

"I confess," replied Mr. Mordaunt, "that I was in the service of the enemy; so much so that on the evening you first met Donna Viola, and were introduced to her at the Opera, I knew beforehand that such a meeting would take place. I take this opportunity, however, of hinting, that you may thank your own impetuosity that the discovery was not prematurely advanced on board of the Lisbon packet; for Donna Viola, terrified at your vehemence, would have revealed the whole truth could she but have prevailed upon you to stay and hear it."

"Alas, for my vehemence!" exclaimed Alonzo; and trying to collect his puzzled thoughts, he turned to the Abbess. "And you too, my dear aunt—you too, my Lady Abbess! it is well you have the power of absolving yourself for all those little fibs you told me the other day."

"May Our Lady grant me absolution," replied the good Abbess devoutly, "for whatsoever stain of sin I may have contracted by playing a part in this masque!"

"Supper! supper!" cried out the Marquess as he marshalled them the way. Alonzo seized his Viola (for thus he ever after named her, as if he dreaded that some magical delusion would again snatch her from his sight)—and never did a set of happier creatures meet than those which now encircled the sumptuous banquet prepared in honor of his Brazilian wedding.

Col. Weller and his Treatment by Secretary Clayton.

One of the California correspondents of the New York Herald thus opens up to the public view some of the secret operations of Secretary Clayton, in relation to the Boundary Commission. We suppose the whole matter will be probed by Congress.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

California has recently been the theatre of some choice management among politicians has a great deal of unwritten comic history.

Having lately returned from a long journey from San Diego, *via* Monterey and the capital the Pueblo de San Jose, I have picked up a few facts which may prove of interest to your readers, and which go to show, among other things, the estimation in which the present Cabinet at Washington is held in this land of gold.

At San Diego, I learned that the boundary line between the United States and Mexico is nearly completed from the initial point on the Pacific to the junction of the Gila and Colorado Durable monuments will have to be placed upon the points ascertained, when this most difficult portion of the work will be entirely finished. It is thought it will be expedient by both Col. Weller, the Commissioner, and Mr Grey, the Surveyor, to adjourn the survey, to Paso del Norte, or some eligible point in that region, from which the work may be prosecuted down both the Rio Gila and the Rio Grande, and its progress thus greatly facilitated.

In view of the miserable pittance ($50,000) appropriated by Congress to this work, the innumerable unforseen obstacles occasioned by the gold excitement, and the efforts of the Cabinet to retard operations, the wonder is that anything at all has been accomplished. It is generally believed that when the facts relative to this matter are laid before Congress and the people, they will not only exculpate the present Commissioner from the charge of unnecessary delays, but will show that the Cabinet are culpable of the most wilful and intentional dereliction of duty. They have been guilty of the same things which the whigs charged so bitterly and loudly upon the last Administration—attempts to cripple those in the public service who held a different political faith.

It is a well known fact that the Boundary Commissioner has, time and again, communicated with the State Department, asking for instructions with regard to certain points of public interest, and that not a line has been received in return. Indeed the only communication from the Hon. Secretary of State was a laconic note, date 15th March, and sent via the city of Mexico informing the Commissioner that he could draw no salary. Here we see Mr. Clayton, two weeks after his installation conceiving the brilliant idea of starving a political opponent into a resignation. He waited until July for this to operate, and then made one of his peculiar moves.

It was quite clear that some extra aid would be necessary in the Senate, and so Hon. T. Butler King was sent under the auspices of the Administration to California, to be returned from the new State. Col. Fremont was known in Washington, to be the most prominent candidate for the Senate at that time in the country, so that by appointing him Boundary Commissioner, a triple object would be gained. The Secretary saw it with half an eye, and the commission for Col. Fremont was sent.—If he accepted, Mr. King's chances for the Senate would be enhanced. Col. Benton's influence in the Senate conciliated, and a hated political opponent removed, without the odium of appointing a Whig partizan in his place.

A very pretty plan to be sure; but, like everything Clayton touches, it resulted in a most miserable failure. The bait was not quite sufficient. Col. Fremont preferred his chances to the United States Senate, to the commission, and so, after carrying the dispensation in his pocket until he wore both it and the Hon. Secretary's patience out, he sent it back—as Gen. Taylor did the unpaid epistle of Gov. Morehead. Col. Fremont received his commission at Montery, by Lieut. Beale, who reached California about the last of August.—The State Convention assembled early in September, and Col. Weller came up from San Diego to look after his own chances for the United States Senate, and to raise necessary funds upon drafts.

Col. Fremont and Col. Wellar here met; but nothing was said relative to the removal for some days. At length Col. Fremont, being all ready to start for San Francisco, broached the subject, saying he had letters for him (Weller) from Washington, and presumed (Weller) was aware of the nature of the contents. Col. W. replied that he knew from report. Col. F. then asked him when it would be agreeable to receive them. Col. W. replied, "any time." Col. F. said he was going to San Francisco, and would prefer delivering his letters at San Diego. Col. Weller returned to San Diego after negotiating, through Col. Fremont, a loan for $10,000 and thus lost all chances of election to the Senate.

ARISTOCRACY.—There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and the humble laborer.—Being liberally educated as it is called—they look down with a sort of contempt on those, who in some cases have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to a pompous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women, too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands; who laugh at the poor and industrious, who learn trades, or work in factories for a living. "La! how unrefined they are," she says, with a scornful smile, as she lounges on the sofa, reading the last pink novel. We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor, hardworking girl, calling her low and unrefined.—"Why," said she, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic." "Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic. I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother, when she went out a washing." There reader, if you had been present, you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too prickly to come out. It stuck in her throat. When we hear men or women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fidler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a wash-woman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

BREVITY.—The following simple form of a deed, is prescribed by the new code of laws in Virginia:

"*This deed, made the —— day of ——, in the year ——* between (here insert names of parties) *witnesseth that in consideration of* (here state the consideration) *the said —— doth* (or do) *grant unto the said —— all &c.,* (here describe the property and insert covenants or any other provisions.) *witness the following signature and seal,* (or signatures and seals.")

"*Niggerless Yankee.*"—The whig press is at last assuming its true position! It will soon be a crime in the eyes of a Taylor whig to be too poor or too honest to own a nigger!

From the Albany Atlas.

The Tone of Southern Whiggery.—While under the lead of Gen. Taylor and Senator Seward the whig of the North have resolved to back out of their anti-slavery position, the Southern whigs have found it politic to demagogue more fiercely than the opposition, in favor of Southern rights and the divine sanction which places negro slavery above all law and constitutions.

The Richmond Whig of Monday last has the following rebuke of a democratic editor who had offended it, and of democratic papers generally in the State.

"The Charlotville paper is edited, we believe, by a locofoco Yankee. A pretty fellow to talk to us about Southern rights!

So far as we are aware all the locofoco editors in the State *do not own a dozen negroes, &c.*

It lies fitly in the mouth of this NEGROLESS YANKEE to talk to us about want of zeal for the South."

This is the language of Southern Whiggery the tone of the aristocratic niggerism that has achieved a double triumph in the election of President Taylor. This tone has only to be continued to bring to the due sense of their position the class in the Southern States who do not own negroes, and whose "negroless" condition makes them the objects of the contempt of the slave-holding aristocracy.

☞ The wedding dress of Miss Russell, at St. Louis was made of glass, and cost $1500.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Allen County are requested to meet in their respective townships, on Monday, the first day of April, and appoint persons to represent them in a county convention, to be held in Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, to nominate a candidate to represent said county in the Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and candidates for such county offices as are are to be filled at the August Election; and also to select Delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating a Senatorial Delegate to the Constitutional Convention; and also a candidate for the State Senate.

The Townships are requested to send Delegates in the following proportions, viz:

Aboite,	3	Milan,	3
Adams,	4	Monroe,	3
Cedar Creek,	6	Perry,	5
Eel River,	3	Pleasant,	3
Jefferson,	3	Scipio,	3
Lafayette,	3	Springfield,	3
Lake,	3	St Joseph,	4
Madison,	3	Washington,	7
Marion,	9	Wayne,	20
Maumee,	3		

By order of the County Committee.
Fort Wayne, March 1st, 1850.

Plank Road Convention.

A meeting of the citizens of Marshall, Kosciusco, Whitley, and Allen Counties, favorable to the construction of a Plank Road from *Fort Wayne* to *Columbia*, *Warsaw*, and *Plymouth* will be held

AT WARSAW, ON TUESDAY 12th MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish the object.

It is particularly desired that delegations be present from each county.

Feb. 23, 1850. 2w.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

☞ Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings New York; Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia; and No. 8 Congress Street, Boston, is *Sole Agent* for the Sentinel in those cities; and is alone authorised to receive subscriptions advertisements, &c. on our account.

Delegates to the County Convention.—Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the manner in which the delegates of our county convention are apportioned. The plan of apportionment, as agreed upon by the county convention some years ago, is, to allow the townships one delegate for every 10 democratic votes cast at the previous election, and one for every fraction exceeding 5; no township, however small, to have less than three delegates, and none, however large, to have more than 20. By comparing the present apportionment with the vote given for Gov. Wright last August, it will be seen that it is strictly in accordance with the above plan.

Marion is entitled to 9 delegates instead of 8 as published in our last, and Adams to 4 instead of 3. The error arose from not allowing the additional delegate for the fraction, Marion having given 87 votes for Wright, and Adams 36.

OUR CONVENTION.—In another column will be found a communication from "A Voter of Allen County," on the subject of the selection of democratic candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next August election. We fully agree with the writer in the views he so ably sets forth, and commend his communication to the attention of our friends throughout the county. The principle he lays down is the true democratic one, and the one by which we ought to be actuated, as well in the selection of our delegates to the county convention as in the nomination of our candidates. None but proved democrats—men who always abide by the usages of the party, and support our regular nominees—ought to be sent to our conventions; nor do we believe that any but such ought ever to be named for nomination for any office by such conventions. Let us rigidly adhere to this rule, and time serving self interested men will have no power to distract our councils: men worthy our support will always be selected for our candidates; and as a natural consequence we shall be enabled at all times to elect them.

We have heard the names of Judge Borden, P. Hoagland, I. D. G. Nelson, E. A. McMahon, and N. McLane spoken of for delegates to the convention to amend the State Constitution. They are all good men and well qualified for the station; but with the exception of Judge Borden, we do not know what their feelings are on the subject, nor whether they desire or would accept a nomination.

For Senator we have heard Mr. Mickle, late representative from Adams and Wells, named; and as the Senator has hitherto always been taken from this county, we presume as a matter of course and as a simple act of justice to Adams and Wells, our citizens would cheerfully acquiesce in his nomination, if such is the desire of those counties. On this subject we are not advised, and should like to hear an expression from our friends there before our convention meets.

For Representative and the several county offices, we have not learned who are likely to be candidates for nomination. We think it would be well to have them named before the delegates are appointed to the county convention, and would recommend that the names of such as are to be candidates should be publicly announced.

ON THE OTHER TACK.—We notice the whigs here are rather changing ground on the Convention question. They now appear to have dropped the no-party, compromise system, and are coming out manfully under their own colors, and nominating, or rather recommending whig candidates for Delegates to the State convention exclusively. This is right Let us have no mongrel nominations; but let each party rest its claims to public support on the correctness of its principles and the qualifications of its candidates.

A correspondent in the Times this week, who professes to be a Voter of Perry Township, recommends H. McCulloch, Judge Hanna, and D. H. Colerick (all whigs) as suitable persons to represent Allen county in the convention for amending the State constitution. The Times endorses his correspondent's views, and adds the names of J. K. Edgerton and J. H. Robinson (both whigs) as "gentlemen every way qualified to take an important and leading part in the great work now before the people of the State."

Allen Hamilton Esq is freely spoken of among the *masses* of the whig party as *their* candidate; but somehow or other the leading men, the managers of the party who figure in the columns of the whig paper, appear disposed to give him the cold shoulder, and if possible rule him off the track. If it was not that we dislike to be considered inquisitive, we would inquire why his claims are so cavalierly treated. He is certainly as popular, and his nomination would be as acceptable to the bulk of the whig party as that of any of the other gentlemen named; besides this, his political views are very liberal, and like Gen. Taylor, though a whig he is not an ultra whig. If there had been any sincerity in the no-party compromise proposed, we should have thought he would have been the very man the whigs would have nominated.

We used to hear a great deal said about a democratic *clique* in this place, who did all the wire-working in regard to bringing out and nominating candidates. Is there not a whig *clique* at work against Mr. Hamilton?

CITY ELECTION.—On Monday last the following were elected Aldermen for the year ensuing:

1st Ward—A. M. McJunkin,
2d " C. Anderson,
3d " H. Sharp,
4th " B. W. Oakley,
5th " James Humphrey,
6th " Wm H. Briant.

There was but little interest manifested, only 222 votes being given—scarcely one third of the number of polls in the city. We hope that none who would not take the trouble of voting will hereafter complain if the city affairs are not managed to their liking

OHIO.—H. W. King, free soil, has been elected Secretary of State; A. A. Bliss, whig, Treasurer; and G W Manypenny, democrat, member of the Board of Public Works.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

CONGRESS.—Col Bissell of Illinois has made a speech, characterized as the best and most eloquent of the session, in reply to the denunciations so liberally heaped on the North by Southern members. Col. Bissell has always taken moderate grounds, and sustained the South against the attacks of the abolitionists; but the course of certain southern members has of late become so violent and unjust towards the North, that the gallant Colonel could no longer stand it, and he has felt called upon to show that there are limits beyond which Northern forbearance cannot be encroached upon with impunity. A graphic sketch of parts of his speech, compiled from the Baltimore Sun and the Washington correspondence of the Lafayette Journal, will be found in another column. Col. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi took umbrage at Col. Bissell's remarks in relation to the part the Mississippi regiment took at the battle of Buena Vista; a correspondence ensued, and a duel was looked for; but the difficulty was finally adjusted through the friendly interposition of the President.

Mr. Calhoun has been seriously indisposed, but at the last accounts was recovering. He intends to speak on the California question, as soon as his strength will permit. Mr. Benton is expected to reply. Mr. Webster has not yet spoken. His speech is looked for with anxiety. Southern members confidently expect that Webster will take ground more in accordance with their feelings than Mr. Clay has done.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—Laborers are busily engaged in cleaning out and deepening the canal at this place, and we are informed that water will be let in on or about the 15th inst The Miami canal will be ready for navigation at the same time.

The Lake, we are informed, is nearly clear of ice, and by the time boats are running on the canal, lake navigation will have commenced.

Navigation will open earlier than usual this season; but we learn that the prospect for spring business is rather dull. Owing to the failure of the wheat crop last fall, the amount on store at the lake ports is very light, probably not more than half what it was last spring. Along this canal, too, the quantity is small. At this place we have not more than 30,000 to 35,000 bushels wheat, and 5000 to 7000 barrels flour on hand; at Lagro there is about 20,000 bushels wheat; west of that the quantity of grain is quite small, and the pork, owing to high rate of tolls on the canal, and the good stage of water in the Wabash, has mostly been shipped on the river to New Orleans.

CANAL STEAM PACKET.—Mr. Doyle's canal steam packet has been running for the past two or three weeks between Cincinnati and Piqua; but as soon as water is let into our canal it is designed to have her run regularly every alternate day between Fort Wayne and Toledo. She now fully answers the most sanguine expectations of her enterprising owner, and is expected to make the trip hence to Toledo in 15 to 18 hours. Another packet is in course of construction, which when completed will run in connection with the Niagara, giving us a daily steam line between Fort Wayne and Toledo.

FORT WAYNE AND PIQUA PLANK ROAD.—Four miles of this work, extending from the State Line towards Decatur, are already under contract to Mr. E. A. Goddard, for $1300 per mile. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a steam saw mill at Decatur by the company, and a contract has been made with the proprietors of a mill now in course of erection at Monmouth to saw plank for several miles of the road. Every thing shows that this road is to be pushed forward to a speedy completion.

Chance for Bargains.—T. Pritchard will offer some valuable business lots at Auction next week. They are admirably situated on the Canal and Columbia street, east of Barr, and will probably at no distant day be among the most valuable business lots in the city.

☞ Capt. SAM. MAHON is announced as a candidate for Senate in the district composed of the counties of Huntington, Whitley, and Kosciusco. The Huntington Democratic Age thinks (and thinks right) that Sam is the best and strongest man the whigs have in that district.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Inundation at Sacramento City.*—The steam ship *Alabama* has arrived from Chagres, bringing 65 passengers and $500 000 in gold dust. She also brings advices from San Francisco to the 15th Jan.

The city of Sacramento had been overflowed by water; but few spots of land were visible, and the inhabitants were suffering terribly from the dreadful calamity. Loss estimated at $1,000,000. Immense herds of cattle and other property have been swept away.—While this great flood destroys a great deal of property it will wash out the gold in great abundance.

Good News from Florida.—By a letter from a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune at Tampa, we observe that there is a very gratifying prospect of an early and satisfactory close of the Indian difficulties in Florida. The principal chiefs acceded to the terms of the government and agreed to emigrate. We see no reason to doubt that they are sincere, and will get ready to depart immediately.—The troops are so disposed as to secure their compliance were they disposed to resist further. The speedy relief of Florida from this troublesome population, and the government from a source of expense and embarrassment, will soon be accomplished.

Mr. Editor:

Having been for a long time a subscriber for your paper, and a democrat from my youth, I feel that I should be allowed to intrude a few remarks upon your readers in relation to the selection of our candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching August election.

I have read the remarks in your last week's paper in regard to a contemplated county convention, and fully approve of all you say on the subject. We can all see the necessity for the exercise of great caution and much consideration in making all our nominations.

Our political opponents are diligently engaged in concocting some scheme by which they will be enabled to secure the selection of a delegate to the constitutional convention, and some two or three communications have appeared in the "Times," the object of two of which appears to be to draw us into some kind of a *compromise!*

One writer hints at, or of, some person who *might be induced* to serve as a delegate, who is great on "combinations;" another names Judge Borden and H. McCulloch, Esq., as suitable men to be taken up by agreement by both parties. Now of Judge Borden I will say that if he should be selected by our friends as one of *our* candidates, I should with pleasure give him my vote. The person whose name is coupled with his in the communication referred to, I am informed has no desire to become a candidate; and even if it were otherwise, eminent as he undoubtedly is for his "intimate knowledge of the subject of Banking and currency," he would not be acceptable to the democratic party. The "*combination*" man would be still more objectionable. We want no *combinations* or *contrivances* in our convention, by which the interests of the laboring class of community will be sacrificed to promote the interests of the capitalist. No man should be approved, or his name even proposed by the democratic party as candidate for the office or position of delegate to constitutional convention, who has any private interests antagonist to the interests of the people generally; and who has not on all occasions faithfully supported the principles and usages of the democratic party.

It is not my purpose to propose the name of any person as a candidate for any of the many offices to be filled. I know of no aspirants in this vicinity. I have no favorite name anywhere to urge; all we want here is, that all our nominations should be of capable men, who have never proved false to our faith, or refused to support the regular nominees of our party; and none other ought, in my opinion, ever to be presented before a convention. A man who refuses or has ever refused to abide the result of a convention, certainly has no right to intrude himself on one for nomination.

In order to enable our friends throughout the county to act understandingly on the first Monday of April, in the selection of delegates to our county convention, it is desirable that the names of all candidates for nomination for any of the various offices to be filled by election in August, should be announced as early as possible, so that their respective merits may be canvassed by the people at their primary meetings.

A VOTER OF ALLEN COUNTY.

For the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

MR. TIGAR:—Will you permit us to enquire through the medium of your paper, why the INDIANA BOND HOLDERS do not undertake some enterprise to increase the tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal? There is now being constructed a railroad from Indianapolis to Bellefountain through Muncietown. Now if the bond-holders were awake to their interest they would tap that railroad with one to commence at Fort Wayne, running south through Bluffton, Hartford, Muncietown, New Castle, and Rushville, all county towns. This railroad passing through the heart of the State for agricultural purposes would not only be a profitable investment in itself but it would greatly augment the tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and shorten the distance from Muncietown to the Lake, *via* Bellefountain, some eighty miles. This road and another from Peru, south to Indianapolis would secure the trade of four fifths of the State to the Canal, when that is finally completed. Suffer the trade of the middle portion of the eastern part of Indiana to seek other markets than the towns and cities on this canal, and the tolls will hardly be worth looking after. With these auxiliaries Fort Wayne and Peru will become marts that will draw a vast amount of trade that will of necessity be floated on the Canal. Intermediate towns will also greatly increase in importance by the stimulation effected in constructing of those roads.

PUBLICO.

STATE CONVENTION.

Meeting at Lancaster, Wells Co.

At a meeting held at Lancaster, Feb. 28th, 1850, for the purpose of naming some persons for delegates to the Constitutional Convention: on motion of Dr. A. Davidson, JOHN A. DEAM was called to the Chair, and GEORGE F. BROWN appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. H. Deam, Dr. Davidson was called upon to express the sense of the meeting;

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The people of this State did at the last August election decide in favor of calling a convention to amend their Constitution, and the last Legislature having passed the necessary laws with regard to calling the same, and as the people will soon be called upon to select delegates to attend said convention we think it not improper to be taking some preliminary steps towards selecting some person to represent us in said convention; and

Whereas, We hold to the doctrine that the Representative should be as near the constituents as possible, that their views may be fairly expressed; and

Whereas, The Legislature has apportioned to the counties of Adams and Wells one delegate, and to the counties of Allen, Adams, and Wells one delegate, and as the county of Allen is entitled to one delegate of herself, we think it would be no more than justice that either Adams or Wells county should have the Senatorial delegate, thereby ensuring each county a direct voice in said convention.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will strenuously insist that the senatorial delegate be given to either Adams or Wells county, believing that we are in justice entitled to have the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren of the district the Hon. SAMUEL S. MICKLE of Adams county, as a gentleman every way qualified to represent this Senatorial district in the constitutional convention.

Resolved, That we will support no person for delegate who is not a thorough-going and tried democrat.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principle of electing persons in high official stations, or bank officers to the constitutional convention.

On motion of O. K. Sutton.

Resolved, That we recommend E. K. BASCOM of Bluffton, as a candidate for Representative delegate.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of holding the convention for nominating a Senatorial delegate and State Senator at Bluffton

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to address S. S Mickle, Esq., soliciting his views and feelings respecting his nomination for delegate to the State Convention. Said committee consists of William H. Deam, George F. Brown, and O. F. Sutton

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Bluffton Bugle, Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Decatur Gazette.

JOHN A. DEAM, *Chairman.*
GEORGE F. BROWN, *Secretary.*

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ft. Wayne and Goshen Turnpike company, held agreeable to public notice at P. Heller's, in Eel River, on Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1850, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said company: on motion, Col. J. SPENCER of Allen was called to the Chair, and D. B. LITCHFIELD appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to present the names of suitable persons for said directors. Said committee after a short consultation reported the following: John Spencer, Robert Starkweather, Peter Heller, and Allen Pratt of Allen; J B. L. Smith, G. W. Sheldon, and Wyman Trask, of Noble; J. D. Elsea, of Elkhart; and D. B. Litchfield, of Whitley.

On motion, *Resolved,* That we now proceed to an election by ballot. Whereupon the above named individuals were declared duly elected, having received every vote polled.

On motion, the stock books were received. The aggregate amount of stock subscribed is twenty-two thousand dollars.

There being a majority of the directors present, on motion. *Resolved,* That the directors meet at David Wolf's, in Whitley, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M., to organise said board.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ft. Wayne Sentinel and Times, the Noble County Star, and Goshen Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SPENCER, *Chairman.*
D. B. LITCHFIELD, *Secretary.*

Plank Road Meeting at Portland.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a meeting was held at Portland, Jay co., on the 22nd instant to take into consideration the construction of a Plank Road from Winchester, Randolph county, to Decatur, Adams county. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Robt. Huey;—Enoch Bowdon was chosen President, and J. M. Haynes Secretary.

Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, then addressed the meeting in relation to the manner of constructing, cost, and utility of Plank Roads. Judge Hanna showed clearly the adaptation of such a work to this section of country, and demonstrated that the road can be constructed by the citizens of the country through which it passes without the aid of foreign capital. His address was listened to with interest, and doubtless contributed not a little to awaken the people to the importance of the work. Samuel L. Rugg, Esq, then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we accept the charter and that we organize under it and construct the road.

Addresses were then made by Messrs. E Edgar, and E. Kizer, of Randolph Co., Messrs Wm. Brandon, N. B Hawkins, of Jay, and Messrs. Rugg, and Collins of Adams Co.

The Board of Directors then proceeded to organize by electing William Brandon President. On motion the following persons were appointed a committe to solicit subscriptions for stock to said road, viz: Dixon Milligan, Jonas Votaw, Wm. Vail, and Geo. W. Batcham, of Jay Co. Westley Cotton, Wm. M. Way, Jas. Edgar, and H. L. Searl, of Randolph Co. Samuel L. Rugg, John McConnell, W. C. Stansberry, and I. G. Baker, of Adams Co. Books were then opened for subscription of stock and about ten thousand dollars were subscribed before the adjournment of the meeting. On motion it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and Secretary, be published in the Winchester Patriot, and Decatur Gazette. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ENOCH BOWDON, Pres.
J. M. HAYNES, Secry.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives,—Feb. 21,

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the resolution to refer the President's annual message.

Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, occupied the floor for one hour in commenting upon the threats of Southern men to dissolve the Union, and contended that so far as the threat was based upon any thing done by the North, it was in itself unqualified treason.

The North had, he maintained, done nothing tending to justify such proceeding. He called upon the Southern men to point the overt act of the North to justify any such step. Was it based upon the fact that nine slaveholding States had been admitted into the Union, to eight free States, since the organization of the present government—the territory of the slave States admitted being double that of the free States The North had consented to the admission of Texas although it subserved no interest of hers, and thus added slave territory to the Union equal to six of the largest of the old slave States? Was it because the North had not exercised the power, which was conceded by all sections of the Union, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and over the arsenals of the United States?

He asked, was it because of the fact that the South had had most all the Presidents and important foreign missions, had most all the places in the Departments, and in the Army and Navy? If they could not find the pretext in the slavery question, they would find it in something else.

He spoke of the inflammatory character of Southern speeches; of their threats to dissolve the Union; of the calculations made of numerous benefits to arise to the South from the formation of a Southern Confederacy; of their vaunted chivalry, which had been used to intimidate and brow-beat Northern men.

"Mr. Chairman," (said he, in substance) "the capitol stands now precisely where it did in 1815—on Southern slave-ground. A small fleet of English vessels, after cruising for some time in Chesapeake Bay, disembarked a handful of marines and soldiers, who marched to the capitol; gave it to the flames; destroyed what they could in their way; and returned to their vessels without molestation or injury! *Where were the Southern chivalry then?* Sir, they are no cowards. I make no such accusation; and the only manner in which I can reconcile this disgraceful act with their loudly vaunted bravery is, that they were *too bashful to face the enemy!*"

Great sensation was visible throughout the Hall, Brown, of Mississippi, Clingman, of N. Carolina, and Seddons, of Virginia, were scourged by Mr. Bissell, till they ground their teeth in anger. Brown and Seddons occupied seats immediately behind him—Clingman in front.

"The asseration had been made," (by Brown, of Miss.,) continued Mr. B., "that a Southern (the Mississippi) Regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista, after one of the Regiments from the free States had broke and fled, marched fearlessly in the face of death, and rescued victory from the jaws of defeat. Mr. Chairman, were I still and suffer this calumny against the brave John J. Harding, whose noble heart lies moulding in Spanish dust, to go uncontradicted, his spirit would rise from the earth, and reproach me with cowardice for the dastardly act."

At this juncture, with his voice pitched to its highest key, Mr. Bissell walked deliberately up the aisle, and smiting his clenched fist against the desk of Gov. Brown, "Sir," said he, "the Regiment which performed that glorious feat—the Regiment which saved the battle of Buena Vista, and rescued victory from the jaws of defeat, *was a Regiment of Freemen from a Free State*—a Regiment from the State of Illinois!" The Mississippi Regiment was not within a mile and a half of the battle at the time.

On the subject of disunion, Mr. Bissell was extremely eloquent. The peroration of his speech will be long remembered as one of the most thrilling ever uttered in the House of Representatives. Every eye, as if spell-bound, was fixed on him. Not a whisper—not a stir—was to be heard, but his own impassioned voice.

"Illinois," he continued, "raised nine Regiments to fight the battles of the country in Mexico; she will produce four times that number who will take an oath *before the Eternal God*, AS I NOW DO, that the Union SHALL NOT *be dissolved!*"

Seddons and Brown sprung to their feet several times during this scathing speech, to make explanations; but as Mr. Bissell was limited to an hour, he imitated their example in refusing to be interrupted.

When he had concluded, Northern men from all parts of the house—Whigs and Democrats—flocked around him, pressed him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him upon his distinguished success.

Gov. Brown marched up and down the aisles striking his fists violently on the desks, and swearing "*By G—d, I want to fight! I want to fight now—here!* We have borne to much. *They* threaten to march their G—d d—d troops against *us!* Who could bear *that?*"

But Mr. Brown didn't fight. He *did* "bear it," and he'll most likely bear a good deal more, before this question is permanently settled. The North has just began to get its "*back up*," and it will show some persons "sights," before it gets it *down* again.

Mr. Wintrop then took the floor, and defended his action as Speaker, and his course generally in regard to the slavery question.—Before he was elected he had said to the abolitionists of his own district, that however much he agreed with them on the abstract principle, he should not regard it a particular part of his duty to agitate the subject of slavery. He (Mr. W) sympathised with no fanatics, wherever found, but when the rights and interests of the North were assailed, he had defended, as he should continue to defend them, to the best of his ability. He was opposed to ultraists at both ends of the Union. He then alluded to the denunciations of him by Messrs. Giddings and Root, and retorted upon them a severe castigation. Mr. W. then reflected severely upon the free soil party. He then averted to the question of the admission of California into the Union. He would, he said, do all he could to promote that measure. He did not believe that slavery could ever have existence there, or in any of the territories belonging to the United States, without the sanction of positive law; and he did not intend to give his aid to carry it there by the sanction of law. He then spoke eloquently of the benefits of the Union, and said whatever might come, the Union must at all hazards be preserved.

After he concluded, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, took the floor. The Committee then rose, and

The House, after the transaction of other unimportant business, adjourned till Monday next.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1850.

Prospects of Compromise—Excitement Increasing—Northern Violence—Gen. Cass's Speech.

I have witnessed, of late, no increasing signs of a disposition, north or south, to compromise the slavery question, on the contrary, I think that Congress is further off now than it ever has been from conciliation and compromise.—There is much less of conciliatory temper than has been heretofore.

Mr. Clay's plan has met with less favor than was expected for it at the North, and none whatever at the South. We shall see whether Mr. Webster, Mr. Douglass, or Mr. Clernand may be more successful. I do not believe that, in the present state of feeling, it will be either practicable or safe to pass any compromise. Nothing that the South will accept will be conceded by the North; and, should the scheme of Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, be agreed to—which is not to be expected—it is almost certain that the North would, in the next Congress, repeal it. The public nerve must become more calm before any legislation will be useful or permanent.

The northern men, who until recently have taken little share in the slavery discussion, have got up their blood, and are hurling fierce defiance at the South. Horace Mann's speech was a declaration of war. He declared that the North, would not yield an inch, even to avert the calamities of civil war. Thaddeus Stevens preached a crusade against the accursed institution. Col Bissel's speech of to-day, was full of scornful taunts, and fiery, invective, and fierce enunciation against the South. These are men who are addicted to no gasconade, and they mean what they say.

It appears to me that the North has assumed a higher and bolder tone than at any former time, and that the argument on which they rely is the sword.

Gen. Cass's speech in reply to Mr. Clemens was the warmest and most eloquent that he has ever delivered, and because it came from his heart. If his was not the tone of defiance it was that of despair. He warned the South that their threats had *driven the North to the wall*, and he declared emphatically, for himself, that he *could not stand it*. The claims made by Southern men in behalf of slavery, as an institution, he utterly repudiated; and, in fact, his whole speech consisted of objurgations against the South, and the expression of a positive belief that the question must lead to civil war.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamship America reached Halifax on Saturday night, bringing advices from all parts of Europe two weeks later than previously received. The news is quite interesting.

ENGLAND.—Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament has met, the Queen's speech delivered, and in some degree the main freatures of the proposed policy of the Ministers been developed. Both Houses were opened by proxy on the 31st ult., when the speech from the throne was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

IRELAND.—The intelligence from this unfortunate country is more heart rending than ever. Cultivation is seemingly stagnant, and trade is more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration for the United States has again set in, but unfortunately for the people, the means is not now generally left to enable them to escape from local tyranny and destitution.

FRANCE.—On Monday Paris was again the scene of much excitement, and the city has since been in a state of siege. Serious disturbances were created by a mob at Rue St. Morton. The police authorities came to cut down certain of the trees of liberty planted during the revolution. From the facts given (which, by the way, are rather conflicting,) it would appear that when the order for the destruction of these last emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered around, and the police acting under orders from the Executive, proceeded to cut down the trees. The latter were resisted and dispersed by the people, but a strong body of military advancing at this moment, the mob was put to flight with the loss of several wounded, while the troops were hardly molested. At the latest date all was quiet, and no fears of a further outbreak were entertained.

The Moniteur attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President of the Republic to concentrate the Government of the country in his own person. Beyond the fact of the riot, the French news is not of much importance.

ROME.—It is now stated that the Pope is about to return to Rome. It is believed the Spanish Garrison would evacuate Rome on the arrival of his Holiness.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians, the latter having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

TURKEY.—The escape of Madame Kossuth and the fact of her having joined her husband, are confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

GREECE.—Advices from Athens state that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and Greek Governments, and that there had been a total suspension of diplomatic relations. The English fleets had blockaded the ports, but it is supposed the difficulty will be amicably settled.

PRUSSIA.—All the articles of the proposed Constitution, except one, making the Ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed upon by the Chambers, and the King, had taken the solemn oath to support the Constitution.—There was great rejoicing in Berlin, Denmark and the Duchies.

The session of State was opened by the King in person on the 30th ult. Reverting to the Schleswig Holstein Duchies he says: "The war has not yet terminated, it is only suspended. I hope, however, that the negotiation in progress will lead to the desired end, provided my misled subjects do not meet with support from greater powers."

COMMERCIAL.—The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is still flattering.—Late accounts from India warrant the anticipation of increased orders from that quarter.

The Corn market is depressed. Flour is not much enquired after, and prices have fallen one shilling to one shilling and six pence per brl. on good brands. Indian Corn has receded 6d. per quarter.

From the Lafayette Courier.

CANAL TOLLS.

To the Editor of the Lafayette Courier:

SIR,—In your daily paper of the 6th inst. I notice a communication in regard to the comparative tolls on the Wabash and Erie and other Western Canals, which does not truly represent this subject. The error of the writer is in confining his comparison with the Miami Canal to the *through* trade from the Ohio river to the Lake. Had he taken any intermediate point on the Miami canal, say Piqua or Dayton, the comparative statement would have presented a very different aspect, and in principle would have been more just.

On the Miami Canal the Toll on produce shipped entirely *through* from Cincinnati to Toledo, 249 miles, is only $1,50 per ton, as stated in the article referred to, while on the same produce, when shipped from a point two miles north of Piqua to Toledo, 150 miles, the toll is $2,00 per ton. In like manner, *through* merchandise passing from Toledo to Cincinnati, 249 miles, pays only 15 cts. per hundred, when if the same merchandise be landed only 100 miles from Toledo on the Miami canal, it is charged 20 cents per hundred. This striking difference, affecting so essentially the whole question, your correspondent, inadvertantly no doubt, has overlooked.

The very low toll charged by the Ohio Board on produce shipped *at Cincinnati* for the Lake has been induced principally by the strong competition of the Ohio river in connexion with the Pennsylvania canals, and more especially by the Beaver and Erie route. The canal from Erie to Beaver is much shorter then any other artificial connection between the river and the lake, and forwarders are therefore enabled to take pork, flour and other produce by that route from Cincinnati to Lake Erie at very low rates. To secure a part of the Cincinnati shipment to the Miami canal, the Board reduced their toll very low on these articles but the reduction applies only to the produce shipped *at Cincinnati* for Toledo. In this their policy was sound, for without the reduction they could expect no part of this freighting, while with it they hoped to do a share.—Though their charge might amount only to a few cents per barrel, yet under these circumstances it was so much added to their revenue, without any loss as an offset. The same considerations apply to merchandise destined to Cincinnati, or to any part of the Ohio Valley below, and induced a corresponding reduction on goods passing entirely through from lake to river. The writer of this was at Columbus in the winter of 1847–8 when these facts were strongly urged upon the Ohio Board of Public Works by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, and he is therefore not mistaken as to the peculiar circumstances which induced the very low rates on *through* transportation, which your correspondent now sets up as a standard for the general *way* business of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The competition of the Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati has furnished a further reason for reduced tolls on the Miami canal, operating also on the way trade as well as on the through trade.

The lighter charges upon *through* freight passing from the lake to the Ohio river, is common to other public works besides the Miami canal, and the necessity for the distinction is well understood by Commercial men. On the Ohio canal, produce passing from Zanesville on the Muskingum river to Cleveland, 167 miles, pays $2,17 per ton; but if the same produce pass entirely through the canal from the Ohio river, 309 miles, it is charged but $2,00 per ton. So on the Michigan Central Railroad, a bbl. of flour passing from Kalamazoo, an intermediate point, to Detroit, is charged more than if transported over the entire road, from lake Michigan. On the Western Railroad, in Massachusetts, this principle is carried still further—a larger price being charged on a bbl. of flour, from Albany to a point 57 miles east, than if it passes entirely through from Albany to Boston. The injustice of referring to the reduced charges for *through* freight, on either of these works, as a rule for the Wabash and Erie Canal, which has not yet reached the Ohio river, must be manifest.

A more just comparison between the Wabash and Erie and Miami Canals, may be made by leaving out of view the *through* commerce from lake to river. Taking a few articles of largest export from the Wabash Valley, and estimating the toll thereon between Toledo and a point 160 miles distant therefrom, on each canal, which would be a central point on each work, the comparison is as follows:

	Miami Valley. TO TOLEDO. 160 miles.	*Wabash Valley.* TO TOLEDO. 160 miles.
Pork per ton,	$2,00	$2,12
Lard, "	2,00	2,12
Bacon, "	2,00	2.12
Flour per barrel.	16 cts. 2 mills	22 cts. 9 mills.
Wheat per bushel,	6 " 3 "	6 " 3 6-10 "
Corn, " "	4 " 2 "	2 " 6 8-10 "
Oats, " "	2 " 4¾ "	2 " 4¾ "

Taking into view the fact that corn, on which the toll is very low, exceeds greatly in quantity any other single article of export from the Wabash Valley, it does not appear that the average charge on agricultural products from the Wabash is any higher than from the Miami Valley. On merchandise the toll is higher, and on salt it is lower on the Wabash and Erie than on the Miami Canal, calculating for the distance above given. Looking to the agricultural interest as the basis of public prosperity, the Trustees seem to have been careful to burthen this interest as lightly as possible, in the distribution of the necessary tolls.

But it is not strictly just to refer to the tolls on the Miami Canal, even to intermediate points, as the standard for a judicious and proper tariff on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—These works are not any longer similarly situated. Since the completion of the Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati, running parallel with, and only 15 to 30 miles distant from the Miami Canal, the State of Ohio has been compelled to reduce her tolls on this single work below the rates still charged on all other canals. Previous to the opening of the Railroad, the tolls on the Miami Canal were quite as high as now charged on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The only Western Canal which is similar to our work, in respect to its connections, the character of its commerce, and its proximity to rival routes, is the Ohio Canal extending from Cleveland into the interior. The tolls now charged on that work correspond very nearly with our charges, as will be seen by the comparative statement which follows:

	From the Interior. TO CLEVELAND. 160 miles.	*Wabash Valley.* TO TOLEDO. 160 miles.
Pork per ton,	$2,10	$2,12
Lard "	2,10	2,12
Bacon "	2,10	2,12
Flour per bbl.	22 cts. 7 mills	22 cts. 9 mills.
Wheat per bushel	7 " 5 "	6 " 4 "
Corn " "	3 " 8 "	2 " 6 8-10 "
Oats " "	2 " 8 "	2 " 4 3-4

Merchandise going south from Cleveland is charged near 10 per cent. less, while salt and salt fish pay about 30 per cent. more than on the Wabash and Erie Canal. On iron, nails and castings, the toll is alike on both canals.

For the purpose of subjecting the comparison to a more accurate test, and extending it over a greater length of the canals, I have computed carefully;

1st. The aggregate tolls paid on seven leading articles of export from Lafayette to Toledo, together with seven articles of largest import to the same point, to-wit: corn, wheat, flour, pork, lard, bacon, seeds, merchandise, salt, iron, nails and castings, coffee, sugar and molasses, tobacco, glass-ware and white lead; taking the business of that office for 1849. The amount actually paid on these articles I find to be $88,084.

2d. The aggregate toll that equal quantities of same articles would pay on the Ohio Canal, between Cleveland and a point equally distant with Lafayette from the lake, at the rates now charged on that canal, which I find amounts to $90,608.

I have thus demonstrated, with the greatest accuracy of which questions of this nature are susceptible, that the existing tariff of tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, which some have supposed higher than is charged on similar western canals, is in fact lower than the existing tolls on the canals of Ohio, other than the Miami canal, in respect to which there exists a peculiar necessity for lower rates.

It will surely not be contended in opposition to this view that the trade between the lake and the towns on the Wabash is *through* trade, in the sense in which that term is applied to the trade between the lake and the Ohio.—The Wabash is a noble river, affording to the western part of our State a valuable navigation for a part of the year. But it is not the Ohio, nor does it afford like facilities as a commercial channel, leading east as well as south. If a connection with the Wabash at Lafayette be the same, in a commercial sense, as a connection with the Ohio at Cincinnati, as seems to have been assumed in the comparative statement of tolls before alluded to, why has the canal been extended along its bank and thence to the Ohio river? Or why is the freight on a bbl. of pork from Lafayette to New Orleans 80 to 90c., when it is but 45 from Cincinnati? So long as there exists this difference in freight to New Orleans, amounting to $2,19 per ton, it is not difficult to perceive the reason for reducing tolls on *through* trade from Cincinnati to the Lake, to a standard lower than is necessary, or proper between Lafayette and the lake.

I do not undervalue the Wabash navigation, nor is there ground to suppose that the Trustees and the Ohio Board, in the adjustment of tolls, will fail to regard the competition which it offers for the transportation of many leading articles. But in this matter there is need of discrimination, based upon accurate information as to the course of trade. With a view of furnishing the Trustees such information, I have for three years past collected as accurately as possible and made matter of record, the entire river shipments of produce from Delphi to the south line of Vigo county. By comparing these as far down as the canal has been navigable, with the shipments by canal, the discrimination demanded by a sound and intelligent policy will be plainly indicated.

These statistical tables do not indicate that, in the shipment of grain, the Wabash river is likely to compete with the canal. Taking the entire valley from Lafayette to Perrysville inclusive, the movement of corn in 1847 was by river 175,209 bushels and by canal 908,105 bushels. In 1849 no corn was shipped by river from this portion of the valley, while the shipment by canal amounted to 1306,200 bushels. Of wheat there was shipped south in 1,847 from the same portion of the valley 39,243 bushels, and by canal 401,099 bushels.—In 1849 I could not ascertain that any wheat was shipped by river.

In this connection the abandonment of the flat boat commerce as the canal is extended, which furnished the most convenient means of shipping grain, should be noticed. In 1848, sixty flat boats were loaded with produce from all points between Delphi and Perrysville inclusive. In 1848 the number was reduced to 28, and in 1849 I could not learn that a single flat boat loaded with produce passed out from any point above coal Coal creek. These facts indicate that the entire grain export of the valley, so far as the canal is made navigable, will ordinarily, seek its market through the canal, even at present tolls. The expense of sacking necessary to its shipment by steam boats, together with considerations of climate, must secure this result.

With regard to the articles of pork bacon, lard and bulk meat the case is different. A comparison of the statistical tables for the last three years shows about an equal shipment in each direction, under the existing rate of toll, taking the entire valley from Lafayette to Perrysville. These articles, unlike grain, furnish a convenient freight for steamboats, and are ready for shipment at the season when the Wabash is usually high. The propriety of reducing tolls on this class of exports is at this time as I understand, receiving due consideration with the Trustees and the Ohio Board.

The chief aim of this communication is to place before the public a just comparative view of the tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the canals of Ohio, through the same channel in which the distorted comparison of your correspondent has appeared. I take no stand against a revision of the existing tariff. On the contrary, as the canal is extended to new and more remote districts, or as the Wabash river may be found to divert the commerce from the canal, a reduction on some articles may be required, and I doubt not, is already embraced in the plans of the Trustees. Without sanctioning unqualifiedly the view which your correspondent has given, as an axiom, that "the lower the rates of tolls, the greater the amount of revenue accruing to the State," it is nevertheless true that reasonable charges, levied with due discrimination, are most advantageous, to all parties. On this subject I can freely concur in your view as expressed in the Courier of the 19th ult., that "a discriminating rate of tolls should be established in favor of all articles at points so situated that competition is invited or exists by other means of transportation, sufficient to control the shipment of property."

Though not authorised to speak for the Trustees, yet I may say that their policy will unquestionably embrace fully this principle; and I feel assured they will be gratified to receive from gentlemen, at commercial points, such facts and suggestions as may aid them in giving it a practical and judicious application.

Amongst your commercial men there seems to prevail, in the main, a liberal and intelligent view of this subject. All agree that the canal should have a revenue adequate to its maintainance, and compensatory for its construction. If there be a difference of opinion it relates to the particular rates of toll which will produce the largest revenue. This is a matter of calculation, to be settled, not by a glance at the subject, but from a careful estimate of the comparative quantities of the several articles which would be transported on the canal at the present and at reduced rates of toll.

J. L. WILLIAMS.
Layfayette, Feb. 21, 1850.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana, in the case of E. T. H. Gibson vs. B. B. Stevens. The amount pending on the issue was some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The following report we find in the Tribune of the 18th inst.:

Supreme Court of the United States.—Washington, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1850.—No. 37. *E. T. H. Gibson vs. B. B. Stevens.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

Gold Machinery.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Commodore Stockton is now shipping five small engines, with boilers, and three sets of a portable apparatus for stamping, washing and separating gold from the rock in which it is usually found, on board the barque Sultan, bound to San Francisco.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed. Respectfully Yours,

DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

☞ See Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column.—For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, March 9th, 1850.

Wheat 80; Flour 4 00 a 4 10; Corn 25 a 28; Oats 23 a 25; Rye 40; Barley 50; Potatoes 31; Butter 10 a 12; Eggs 8; Beans 75; Bacon 4 a 5; Lard 5.

Beef cattle are scarce and worth 3¼ a 3½; a first rate lot would command 4c.

DIED,—On the 2d inst., MARY WATSON, only child of Watson and Mary Wall, aged 5 months and 12 days.

On the 6th ult., at Jacksonville, Florida, aged about 25 years, CHARLES M. CRYSLER, formerly of this place.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between James Humphrey and John Brown, under the firm of Humphrey & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late company are in the hands of J. Humphrey; but either of the partners are authorised to settle for the late firm. All persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle; and all having tomb-stones finished at the shop, will please call and take them away.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
JOHN BROWN

The Marble and Stone Cutting will be carried on by JAMES HUMPHREY.

The Stone, Lime, and Masonry by JOHN BROWN.

Fort Wayne, March 1, 1850. 3w36

Valuable Business Lots
AT AUCTION

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock P. M., several valuable business lots admirably situated on the Canal and Columbia street, east of Barr.

These lots are the best situate for business of any now in market, and offer a favorable opportunity for the investment of capital.

Title indisputable; and sale without reserve. TERMS.—One half cash, and the balance in two instalments at one and two years.

Immediately after the above sale will also be offered a good 60-feet Lot in Hanna's Addition, with a small and comfortable BRICK HOUSE, Barn, &c. erected thereon, formerly belonging to John Kime. The house is new and in complete repair, and will make a comfortable residence for a small family.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

E. STAPLEFORD, Auctioneer
March 9, 1850

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two fi. fas. directed to me from the clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 30th day of March, 1850, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: Part of lot No. seventy five (75), on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, described as follows, to wit: Commencing 20 feet east of the south-west corner of said lot fronting east, 20 feet fronting on Main street, thence north to a line parallel with the west line of said lot to the alley, thence west on said alley 20 feet, thence south on a line parallel with the west line of said lot to the place of beginning; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of John F. H. Staly at the suit of Samuel Hanna, et al.

S. S. MORSS, Sh'ff A. C.
By T. HOAGLAND, Dep'ty.

Fort Wayne, Mar. 9, 1850. [$2 30] 3w36

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing by and between C. E. Goodrich, Homer King, A. S. Hall and Samuel A. Bartlett, under the name and firm of GOODRICH, KING & Co. is this day dissolved by Samuel C. Freeman's taking the interest of Samuel A. Bartlett in said firm. The business will be continued as heretofore in the name of Goodrich, King & Co.—who would be glad to favor their former customers and friends with the various kinds of Stoves, Plows, Sugar, Salt and other kinds of Kettles, &c, they are manufacturing. As our variety is now large and daily increasing, we flatter ourselves we can render it satisfactory to all.

GOODRICH, KING & Co.

Fort Wayne, January 19, 1850. 3m33.

Fort Wayne & Columbia Plank Road Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be an election of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Columbia plank road company at the office of S. & W. S. Edsall in Fort Wayne, on the 15th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for said company.

By order of the Directors,
WM. ROCKHILL, Pres't.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.
Feb. 19, 1850. td—34.

The Old Drug Store
Once more in Motion.

CHAS R. WALKER having taken charge of the *Old Drug Store* formerly occupied by Dr. Beecher, is now ready to supply Physicians and Families and all others who may wish to purchase, with

Pure Drugs and Medicines

at the lowest prices. We would enumerate *articles* and *quantities regardless of expense*, but the Printers inform us that our neighbors have used all the Ciphers, and we shall have to wait until a fresh supply is received. "So mote it be."—We can only say that we could *Brag* equal to any; therefore we shall have to be modest in spite of ourselves in the way of advertising.—Come one, come all, examine prices and qualities and we shall be satisfied. Recollect the Old Drug Store is the place to buy cheap.

Feb. 1, 1850. y31

EXHIBIT

OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the city of Fort Wayne, for the financial year ending the 4th day of March, A. D. 1850.

RESOURCES.

The Taxes Delinquent for the year 1848, amounted to	$611 40	
The Taxes on the duplicate for the year 1849	3,611 04	
The Balance due on subscription for Engine No. 2,	80 00	
		$4,302 44

RECEIPTS.

There has been received at the Treasury during the financial year the following amounts as specified, viz:

For Taxes collected delinquent in 1848,	475 08	
" " " on duplicate of 1849,	3,131 52	
" Licenses of Theatres, Circuses, &c.,	82 90	
" " " Auctioneers,	50 00	
" Commissions on Sales by Auctioneers,	31 65	
" Fines collected;	60 50	
" Am't paid by Trustees W. & E. Canal towards making drain, and embankment in Ewing's Lane,	12 50	
		3,834 15

EXPENDITURES.

There has been expended by the city during the financial year the following sums, to wit:

For work on Barr Street Culvert,	299 37	
" " " Berry " "	21 19	
" " " Clinton " "	76 12	
" " " Columbia "	2 00	
" " " Griffith " "	33 90	
" " " Harrison "	40 08	
" " " Jefferson "	25 00	
" " " Barr Street,	2 13	
" " " Calhoun "	6 88	
" " " Cass "	3 60	
" " " Washington	30 00	
" " " Bridge on Columbia Street,	13 23	
" " " " " Ewing's Lane,	11 92	
" Appropriations on Bridge in Water st.,	25 00	
*For work on Drain in Griffith Street,	44 72	
* " " " Ditch and embankment in Ewing's Lane,	29 00	
* " Work in Ditching and Filling Ponds in west part of City,	36 27	
* " Work in filling up lots No. 66 and 69 O. P.,	2 25	
* " Work " " " City Lot No. 100. O. P.,	8 09	
* " Work " " " Ponds near Miller's Cab. Shop.	9 63	
* " Work in Cleansing streets promiscuously,	205 86	
* " Lime spread on " "	24 25	
* " Medicine for, and Nursing Cholera Patients,	223 60	
* " Medicine and Medical attendance on Cholera Patients,	120 09	
For Equipments of Fire Co. No. 2,	126 26	
" repairing engine and Hose cart No. 2,	28 15	
" Amount paid L. Button & Co. in part for Engine No. 2,	100 00	
" Repairing Engine House of Engine No. 2,	14 70	
" Repairing " " " No. 1,	33 30	
" Stove for " " " " "	14 13	
" Hauling Ladders for " "	1 50	
" Repairing Engine No 1,	43 50	
" appropriation to purchase hose for No. 1,	110 00	
" Buckets lost at Fires,	12 00	
" Work at "	10 38	
" Removing and burying nuisances,	35 97	
" Attorney's Fees,	25 00	
" Small Pox Patients,	8 36	
" Costs in case of W. G. & G. W. Ewing vs. S. S. Morss, City Collector,	21 05	
" Interest paid R. E. Fleming on notes paid for City Lot,	60 00	
" Blank Books,	5 00	
" Jailor's Fees,	10 39	
" Building Watch House	306 15	
" Printing,	141 40	
" Rent of Mayor's Office during M. W. Huxford's Administration,	32 50	
" Furniture for Mayor's Office,	5 00	
" Salary of Mayor,	200 00	
" High Constable and Street Commissioners,	157 08	
*" Deputy High Constable,	73 63	
" Collector of Taxes,	263 86	
" Recorder,	100 00	
" Assessors,	75 00	
" Treasurer,	86 09	
" Aldermen,	153 00	
" Services on Committees,	18 00	
" Expenses of Elections,	7 00	
		3,481 94

Indebtedness of City at the Close of Financial Year.

For balance due on purchase of engine No 2,	217 53	
" " " " " " city lot No. 100, O. P.	571 81	
" Amount City Orders uncancelled issued on other accounts,	750 83	
		1,540 17

Resources of the City remaining at the Close of Financial Year.

Balance of Taxes due on Delinquent List of 1848,	136 32	
" " " " Duplicate, 1849,	479 52	
" in the Treasury	541 68	
" due on subscription to Engine No. 2,	80 00	
		1,236 98

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

The Cholera Expenditures (marked thus *) amount to	776 71	
" Extraordinary repairs to Culverts,	407 59	
" Appropriations on and construction of Bridges,	48 65	
" " to and Equipments of Fire Companies, &c.,	355 08	
" Building Watch House,	306 15	
" Rent of Mayor's Office in M. W. Huxford's time,	32 80	
		1,926 98

The Expenditures under ordinary circumstances would not have exceeded $1,554 97.

O. P. MORGAN,
City Recorder.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 20, 1850.

Notice.

THE partnership between the undersigned and A. P. Chapman, under the firm of Buchanan & Co. being dissolved, the undersigned informs his friends that he carries on the business on his own account, at the Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for

Steam Engines, Mill Work, Ploughs, and Castings of every description.

Until other arrangements are made the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Fort Wayne, March 1, 1850. 6w35

ARE YOU INSURED?
NO EXCUSE NOW.

The Lafayette Insurance Co.
OF LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL $200,000.

THE Charter of this Company was granted Feb. 8th, 1836. They are now ready to insure all kinds of property, such as Warehouses, Churches, Academies, and Public Schools, Hotels and Taverns, Livery Stables and Tavern Barns, Country Stores, Flour Mills Lumber Yards, Iron Foundries, Breweries, Machine Shops, Tanneries, Saw Mills, Cargoes of Sail Vessels, Steam or Canal Boats, contents of Stores, &c., &c. Risks taken on Goods from all the Eastern cities to this place as low as any Company in the States. We now present to the good people of Fort Wayne an Insurance Company of our own state—an Insurance Company that in a very short time will take the lead of every other foreign company doing business in this State.—The question cannot now be raised; I do not know the company; it is a Yankee humbug.—Here we have the best men in the State of Indiana at the head and bottom of the Company; and another grand consideration to those who insure in this company, should losses happen and litigation and trouble occur, we have not to send East and receive just what they say will be a compensation to the loser. Here we have a Company located close to our own door. Lafayette, Indiana, with the very best of men as officers Directors and Stockholders.

The Stockholders of the Company are as follows:

Joseph S. Hanna,	Jerome B. Cox,
John Purdee,	Martin L. Pierce,
Rudolph S. Ford,	William A. Potter,
Godlove S. Orth,	Mark Jones,
James Spears,	Thos. S. Cox,
Erasmus M. Weaver,	Edward H. Brackett.
Sam'l Hoover,	Peter Ball,
Owen Ball,	Lorenzo Cadwell,
Henry T Sample,	Jos. G. Wilson,
Alexander Wilson,	Nathan H. Stockwell,
Thos. P. Emerson,	Jacob Walker,
Addison M. Cran	Chas. W. Bangs.
Daniel Brawyey,	James Howe,
John Lily,	Cyrus Ball,
Lemuel Devault,	Austin P. Linn,

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Orth, James Spears, Jacob Walker, T. S. Cox, E. M. Weaver, N. H. Stockwell, Mark Jones, Martin L. Pierce, E. H. Brackett.

OFFICERS.

G. S. ORTH, Pres't, A. M. CRANE, Sec'y
E. H. BRACKETT, Sol. JACOB WALKER, Gen. Ag't

The undersigned is happy to present to the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity a company like the above, of which not the least objection can be raised, and can assure the public that the rates will be as low as all responsible companies, and that all losses will be settled with honor and liberality and dispatch. He would also claim that it is a duty for each and every man who has property to insure to do it in a good company of our own State. Keep all the money at home; we need it as much as the rich Nabobs of the East.

CHARLES WHITMORE, Agent.

Also, General Agent for the
Washington Co. Mutual Ins. Co.
Hartford Life & Health Ins. Co.
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 22, 1850. 34—tf.

The Old Tin Shop--Removal.

R. SUTHERLAND informs his friends that he has REMOVED to the *City Foundry Stove Depot*, one door east of Gray's Old Store, where he hopes for a continuation of the patronage received at his Old Stand. He has made arrangements with the Foundry to have a constant supply of superior STOVES; and having employed an additional number of workmen, will keep a full assortment of TINWARE on hand. All orders executed with dispatch, and in the most workmanlike style—terms moderate.

Feb. 16, 1850. 33

Furniture for Sale.

MRS. H. MILLER, intending to leave Fort Wayne in the spring, offers for sale the whole of her household furniture. It will be sold in lots and at prices to suit purchasers.

Feb. 23, 1850. tf34

My Old Poney,

A Brown pacer, black legs, long mane and tail, jumped out of the field a short time since, and strayed off. Any person knowing his whereabouts, or having him in possession, will be liberally paid to bring him to me.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 19, 1850. 3w34.

Ordinance

To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate Hogs."

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that no swine shall be suffered to run at large within the taxable limits of said city, after the month of March, A. D. 1850.

SEC. 2 Any swine found running at large within said limits, after said date, shall be taken up by the High Constable of said city, whose duty it shall be to secure them in a good and sufficient enclosure provided by said city council and, after giving three days notice in writing on the four corners of the public square, proceed to sell them all to the highest bidder; said sale to be by public outcry and for cash only; *Provided*, however, that if the owner of such swine shall claim and prove the same, and pay to said High Constable the sum of twenty five cents per head, before their sale, they shall be delivered to the owner.

SEC. 3. Out of the proceeds of said sales and monies thus obtained, the High Constable shall retain 50 per cent for his fees and expenses of keeping such swine as he may take up, and the balance he shall pay into the city treasury, with an accurate account thereof, within six days from the receipt thereof, under a penalty of $50 for each neglect.

SEC. 4. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Attest WM. STEWART, *Mayor.*
O. P. MORGAN, *Recorder.*

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his well known FARM, 6 miles east of Fort Wayne. For particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the farm R McDONALD.

Adams Township, Jan. 23, 1850.

LEAD SASH.

THE Subscriber has procured a Glazier' Vice and other necessary machinery from England, and is now prepared to furnish LEAD SASH of various sizes—warranted equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the country.—He refers those wishing information to Rev. J. S. Large and the congregation of Trinity Church in this city. THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 6, 1850. tf30.

Horses Wanted.

THE subscribers will pay the highest price in goods for a number of Horses. Those having any to dispose, would do well to call at our Store, two doors west of Cothrell's Exchange. BARNES & LITTLE.

Jan. 4, 1850 27.

County Records.

A Large quantity of Russian bound County Records can be found at No. 2 Hanna's Block. 31

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have not paid their subscriptions in full to the *Fort Wayne & Lima Turnpike Company*, that if the same is not paid on or before the 28th day of March next, at the office of S. Hanna in Fort wayne, suit will be immediately commenced against all such delinquent subscribers.

By order of the Board.

O. W. JEFFERDS, *Clerk.*

Fort Wayne, Jan. 23, 1850. 30.

Not in the Combination.

THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, one of the most substantial in the country, and operating on a capital as large and well secured as that of any other, continues to take risks against fire at the OLD RATES, not being in the *Combination* which has so greatly raised the *premium* required by other companies.

Payment of all loss made within sixty days after the loss has been ascertained and established, *without any deduction whatever.*

E F. COLERICK, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, Jan. 26, 1850. 0

New Drugs, New Year,
AND NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES. B. SHOAFF would respectfully announce to the doctors, merchants and others about to purchase anything in the drug line to give him a call. His stock it is not possible to enumerate, for no newspaper proprietor would attempt the job. A few articles and quantities can be mentioned, viz:

600 lbs. Eng. Calomel,	600 lbs. Turkish Opium,
500 " Blue Mass,	300 oz. Sulph. Morphine
3000 oz. Quinine,	300 lbs. Cantharides,
600 lbs. Rhubarb,	2100 lbs. Soc. Aloes.

1000 lbs. Aqua Ammonia, &c., &c. in corresponding quantities.

PAINTS, &C.

10000 lbs. Ven. Red,	20000 Sp Brown,
1000 " Umber,	3000 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,	100000532 Segars

of the best quality, and a general assortment of Liquors of the best quality, which every body in Fort Wayne is aware of, even to the Druggists themselves.

CHEMICALS.

My stock of chemicals is composed of a greater variety than any store west of the Ohio river not excepting Cincinnati.

PERFUMERY.

The ladies have reduced my stock considerably, but I have a few more left, and expect a new supply soon.

This notice has been published for the public good; the expense has been considerable 'tis true, but looking to the patronage of a generous public, I shall never withold any advertisement to inform them where to get "right" things at "right" prices. JAMES B. SHOAFF,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Jan. 26.—30 under Odd Fellows' Hall.

EDGAR CONKLING, WILLIAM WOOD, ALFRED WOOD.

Conkling, Wood & Co.

North side of Court Street, east of Broadway,
CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,	Paris Green,
No. 1 Do.	Chrome Green,
Red Lead,	" Yellow,
Litharge,	" Red,
Putty,	Chinese Blue,
Whiting, "fire dried,"	Assorted colored Paints
Paris White,	in Oil,
Cider Vinegar.	

WE have adopted the most approved method, as practised by the Eastern Manufacturers, in manufacturing WHITE LEAD, and will warrant it equal to any made in the United States. Will warrant the quality of each article we manufacture to be as good as can be procured, and to give entire satisfaction.—Offered at the lowest prices on usual time or discount for Cash

Cash paid for CASTOR BEANS & FLAX SEED

January 19, 1850. y29.

THE PEOPLE'S VADE MECUM, comprising a collection of valuable Receipts in the useful and interesting arts, with a few simple and curious experiments in Chemistry, including Medicine, Perfumery, Cookery, Farriery, Dyeing, Confectionary, Domestic Economy, &c., &c. price 10 cents, C. L. HILL.

Feb. 2, 1850 31

CITY
Insurance Company
OF CINCINNATI.

Will Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE,

Houses, Buildings, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Warehouses and Contents, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, Vessels building or repairing, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise generally.

DIRECTORS.

E. B. REEDER,	WM. BURNET
GEORGE CARLISLE,	J. C. THORP,
J. M. BLAIR,	H. RAPER,
J. P. KILBRETH,	E. S. HAINES,

H. L. HOFFMAN.

E. B. REEDER, *President.*

N. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

** OFFICE,—No. 8 Front street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 Court House.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 9, 1849. 28—tf.

SAMUEL EDSALL tenders his respects to all persons indebted to him, and takes this method of informing them that *no longer indulgence can be given.* His notes, books, &c. are kept in the office over S. & W. S. Edsall's store, where either himself or Mr. Sinclear will at all times be in readiness to effect settlements. All interested will please attend to this call and save costs.

Fort Wayn, Jan 9, 1850. 28-t.

CAPS,—Gold-Digger's, Fur, Cloth and Silk Caps, just rec'd MRS. DYKES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHARLES WHITMORE.
Nov. 17, 1849 General Agent for Indiana.

NEW DRUG STORE.
WATSON WALL & CO.

On Calhoun Street, next door to Peter Kiser's.

ARE now opening a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Oils, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Wines, Brandy, &c, &c.

fresh and of the best quality, selected with care in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, which we offer to the medical proffession and public generally confident of their being pure and unadulterated. Among which are

100 lbs. Eng. Calomel, extra.	30 lbs. Cantharides.
50 " Blue Mass, "	20 " " pow'd.
100 " Turkish Opium opt.	20 " Fresh Ergot.
100 oz. John Farr's Quinine.	3 bbls. Camphor.
30 " Sulph. Acet. Morphine	6 " Epsom Salts.
30 lbs. Pulv. Jalap.	1 " At. Cayenne Pepper.
10 " " Ipecac.	2 " Sup. Carb. Soda.
00 " " Rhenbarb opt.	3 boxes Tartaric Acid.
5 " Rad Rhei.	100 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
" Irish Moss (picked.)	100 " Spts Nitre.
0 " Gum Arabic (white.)	50 " Sulph. Ether.
0 " India Senna,	200 " Soc. Aloes.
100 " Alex. "	30 " Oil Origanum.
100 " Spigilia.	20 " Peppermint.

Among a variety of CHEMICALS, to which we invite the attention of the medical profession, are

Ferrocyanuret Quinine.	Iodide Lead (Curries.)
Valeriant "	" Arsenic.
Citrate "	Sulph. Hyd. Rub.
Emetine	Proto Iodide Mer.
Elaterium	Bin Iodide "
Succinic Acid.	Pure Nitrate Silver.
Tartrate Iron.	" " " chrystals.
Citrate Iron-	Tannic Acid.
Tart. Iron and Potassa.	Chloric Ether.
Tartrate Potassa.	Cod Liver Oil (pure.)
Cyanuret Potassa.	

To our friends and the public generally who are fond of a good CIGAR, we can offer a variety to suit all tastes.

10,000 Colorados.	5,000 Semiramis.
5,000 Cazadoras.	10,000 La Norma.
2,000 Regalias.	5,000 La Flora.

300 lbs. good Cavendish TOBACCO.

We would invite the attention of *Cabinet Makers, Painters and Country Merchants* to examine our stock of PAINTS, &c., &c., before purchasing elsewhere, as we would like to show them

1000 lbs. best Eng. Ven. Red.	100 lbs. Ferra de Sienna.
2000 " 2d quality " "	10 packs good Gold Leaf.
100 " Turkish Umber.	200 papers Bronze, assorted colors.
300 kegs Pure White Lead.	
200 " No. 1 " "	10 bbls Turpentine.
2 bbls. Copal Varnish of Queen City V. Company.	
2 " Japan Dryer " " "	
10 " Linseed Oil from Dayton Mills.	

and any quantity of Whiting, Window Glass Putty, Alum, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, &c., which we will be pleased to sell low for cash.

Also, on hand, for medical purposes, a choice article of WINES, BRANDY, &c.

2 bbls. best Otard pale Brandy	2 " Mountain Malaga.
2 " " " dark "	1 " real Elishone Irish Whiskey.
1 " " Cogniac	
3 " Port Wine (Charrier.)	1 " Pure Jim Hollands.
2 " 2d quality Port Wine.	1 " Jamaica Rum.
2 " South side Maderia.	

We could offer thousands of other articles in our line, but have no wish to occupy the newspaper ourselves, nor pay heavily for advertising. We expect to sell at a light profit, as we will convince those who favor us with a call.

WATSON WALL & Co

Dec. 7, '49. y23 Druggists, Fort Wayne.

Drugs and Medicines.

THE undersigned is constantly receiving new Drugs and Medicines, which he offers at the usual low prices. His stock consists in part of

Quinine	Calomel	Piperine
Epsom Salts	Jujube Paste	Ex't. Logwood

Dr'gisG asware Ink (superior) Matches, &c.

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Calhoun street, at the Big "Drug Sign."

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, &c. &c.—Just received and for sale, Extract Logwood, Indigo, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Fustic, Sulphuric Acid, by JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Calhoun St.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 12

Camphene! Camphene!!

ONE Barrel superior Camphene just received and for sale by JAMES B. SHOAFF.
under Odd Fellows' Hall.

JUJUBE PASTE,—Four Boxes best Lemon Jujube Paste, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Please call and examine at
JAMES B. SHOAFF'S,
under Odd Fellow's Hall.

Look Here!

COLERICK & WITHERS have several choice pieces of Land in St. Joseph Township in Allen County, which on early application can be purchased lower than ever before offered in that quarter. Call on them at the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1850. 28-tf.

PHYSICIANS' & Family Prescriptions carefully prepared by day and by night, at the OLD DRUG STORE.

BARNES & LITTLE,
Storage, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.

(In the Warehouse lately occupied by Bartlett & Co.)
FORT WAYNE, IA.

REFERENCES.

Noble & Sterling, *Monroe.*	Colton & Wing, *Toledo.*
Morton & Walbridge, "	P. Smyth, "
Holley & Johnson, *Buffalo.*	Marvin Minor, *New York,*
James Hollister, "	Jay Hollister, "

Fort Wayne, Dec. 8, 1849 y23.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Fort Wayne and Bluffton Turnpike Company, that 15 per cent. of the Capital Stock of said Company, or three dollars and seventy five cents on each share thereof will be called for at the end of sixty days from the date thereof, payable to the Treasurer of said Company at his office in the city of Fort Wayne.

THOS. W. SWINNEY, Pres't.

P. P. BAILEY, Treasurer
Fort Wayne, Feb. 2, 1850. 31td

For the Cure of Coughs, Bronchitis and all Affections of the Throat incident to Public Speakers.

"PASTILLE DE PARIS."

THIS preparation is unsurpassed in its effects for the relief of any of the above affections, and all Pulmonary Complaints attended with cough and difficult expectoration. For sale at the Drug Store of

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Dec. 15, '49. Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

VIEWS AFOOT, by BAYARD TAYLOR, a fine gift book. C. L. HILL.

PERFUMERY, &c.

THE public, and especially the Ladies, are invited to examine my stock of

Perfumery, Soaps, Extracts, &c.

which have been received during the present week. The variety comprises all the best and most fashionable preparations now used in the eastern cities and in Paris. For sale by

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Dec. 15, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Drugs, Medicines,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery formerly owned by C. R. Walker, would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he will still continue in business at the old stand, No. 2. Hanna's Block, and earnestly solicits the patronage of all who may have occasion to want anything in his line.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 12, '49. C. L. HILL.

Drugs & Medicines.

A Good assortment of choice Drugs & Medicines of all descriptions, for sale by
C. L. HILL.

Note Paper and Envelopes.

A large and splendid lot of various descriptions, now on hand and for sale.
C. L. HILL.

ROADS & RAILROADS,

A Manual of the principles and practice of road-making, comprising the location and improvement of roads common, Macadamized, paved, plank, &c., and railroads, by W. M. Gillespie, for sale by C. L. HILL.

Dec. 26, 1849.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned have on hand a large quantity of the choicest LANDS in Northern Indiana; Improved and unimproved, located in the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb, and offer them

For Sale on the Most Reasonable Terms.

They have also a number of improved and unimproved LOTS in this city, which they will dispose of on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Persons desirous of

Purchasing Lands or Town Lots,

will do well to give them a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

N. B. Lands shown and descriptions given, *free of charge*, by application at our office at the Court House.

COLERICK & WITHERS,
General Land and Tax Agents.

Fort Wayne Nov 22, 1849. 21y

H. B. REED,
Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAS on hand a very large and well selected stock of

American, French and English
CHEMICALS,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnish,
Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Fancy Articles, Soap, &c. &c.

Also, IMPORTED CIGARS of a superior quality, WINES and LIQUORS, DRUGGIST GLASS WARE, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 22, 1849. 25.

H. B. REED'S
Drug and Medical Circular
TO

Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, Manufactors, Artists, and Dealers generally.

HAVING just returned from the eastern cities with a very large stock of fresh and genuine

Drugs and Medicines,

and all other articles in his line, and believing that he can sell them on as good terms as they can be purchased at any other place in the west, he would respectfully call the attention of his customers and trade generally to an examination of his stock, amongst which will be found

500 ounces Farr's Quinine, (at a reduced price.)	160 do Balsam Copayva,
	5 cases Magnesia.
250 do Pipirine.	50 lbs Cantharides,
200 lbs. Powdered Red Bark,	35 do Ext. Colocynth comp.
500 do " Yellow "	1000 do Cream Tartar,
100 oz Morphine sulph & Acet	50 do Dover's Powders.
150 lbs. Blue Mass English,	300 do Gum Arabic,
300 lbs. Calomel "	40 do Gum Gambоge,
100 do Powdered Ipecac	100 do " Guiac.
200 do " Rhubarb	100 do Precip. Carb. Iron,
75 do Root " Turkey, Russia and East India.	6 cases Extract Liquorice,
	150 lbs Turkey Opium,
10 do Nitrate Silver,	75 do Red Precipitate,
100 do Powdered Jalap,	200 do Pink Root,
400 do Aloes Socotrine,	350 do Sarsaparilla Hard,
600 do Senna Alex and India,	300 do Epsom Salts,
50 do Jamaica Arrow Root,	2000 do Sulphur,
750 lbs Burgundy Pitch True,	10 Carboy Spirits Nitre,
500 do Gum Camphor,	10 " Aqua Amonia,
300 do Cloves,	6 " Sulphuric Ether,
500 do Rad Squills,	5 bbls Olive Oil.

Chemical Preparations.

Chloriform,	Muriatic Quinine,
Strychnine,	Acetate "
Oxidum Argenti,	Citrate "
Iodide Sulphur,	Ferrocyn "
" Arsenic,	Citrate " and Iron,
" Iron,	Tannate Iron,
Prussic Acid,	Oil Valerian,

Together with all the new preparations in use.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

Lubin's Extracts,	Artists' Paints,
Fancy Smelling Bottles,	Toy do
Bandoline,	Violin Strings,
Philacombe,	Chess Men and Boards,
Olopbane,	Note and Letter Paper,
Toilet and Shaving Soap,	Envelopes, Pencils,
German Cologne,	Paper, Sand.

Brushes, Hair, Flesh Tooth, Nail &c, &c, a large assortment of everything in his line.

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

800 kegs white Lead, pure no 1	nish and Japan Dryer,
2000 lbs do do dry,	1500 lbs Ref. Borax,
1500 do Red do do	10 bbls Madder,
3000 do Litharge,	10 do Allum,
1000 do English Venetian Red,	10 do best Glue,
5000 do Sp. Whiting, kiln dried	5 do winter Sperm Oil,
2000 do Putty in bladders,	200 lbs Sp. Fl. Indigo.
500 do Paris Green Dry,	20 Reams Sand Paper,
500 do do do in Oil,	150 lbs Rose Pink,
300 do Chrome " dry & in oil,	600 do Sal Nitre,
150 do " Yellow,	8 bbls Alcohol,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,	10 do Cider Vinegar,
10 do Spirits Turpentine,	5 do Castor Oil,
6 do Queen city Copal Var-	4 do Ground Ginger.

ALSO,

500 Boxes Druggists' Glass Ware, Vials, Bottles 150 do Window Glass all sizes, city brands.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 22, 1849. y25.

Wines and Liquors.

WE have a very superior assortment, which was selected with great care, expressly for medicinal use. H. B. REED.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

50,000 IMPORTED Cigars, warranted the best brands that can be found, and as cheap as you can buy them in New York. H. B. REED.

Abdominal Supporters.

JUST received a large supply of all the most approved styles supporters, Trusses and Shoulder Braces, for of a very cheap.

Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

BLANK DEEDS, Blank Subpœnas, Executions, and Notes for sale by C. L. HILL.

Books, Stationery, &c.

JUST received at the well known CHEAP BOOK STORE, *Hanna's Block*, a large and full assortment of

School, Miscellaneous, and Blank
BOOKS,

including all the varieties of School Books in use in this place; a choice selection of Light Literature, cheap Novels, &c; Law, Scientific, Historical, Poetic, and Standard Works; Day Books, Ledgers, Memorandum Books, &c. &c.

Also a heavy stock of

CAP AND LETTER PAPER

of all qualities and prices. Some beautiful Ladies' Note Paper; Blank Enamelled Cards, Envelopes; Gold and Steel Pens and holders, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Mottoes, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Port Folios Albums, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. C. L. HILL.

ANNUALS, GIFT BOOKS, &c.

C. L. HILL has now on hand a general assortment of ANNUALS for 1850, and other splendidly illustrated works, calculated for presents, among which are—

Odd Fellows' offering for 1850,
Brilliant " "
Friendship's Offering " "
Offering of Beauty, &c. &c.
Poet's Offering.

Also, some superbly bound and illustrated Bibles, Prayer Books,
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy,
Tasso,
Poems, by Amelia,
Montgomery's Poems,
Lamb's Dramatic Poems, &c. &c.

well adapted for Presents and Keepsakes. Gold Pens, Pencils, Port Monnaies, Port Folios. &c.

Nov. 10, 1848. 19

Drugs and Medicines.

A fresh supply just received at the DRUG & BOOK STORE, No. 2 Hanna's Block.
C. L. HILL.

Nov. 10, 1849. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

T. P. ANDERSON & Co. have just received from the East one of the largest and most splendid stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Leather,

of every description, ever brought to this city.—Further particulars next week.

October 13, 1849.

Those who want to buy Goods Cheap would do well to call at

The Farmers' Depot,

No. 5 COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN have received direct from New York a very large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Caps, &c.

Among the Dry Goods will be found a splendid lot of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, and Fulled Cloth; Jeans, Linseys, & Flannels; Tickings, Batting, Sheetings, Shirtings, Furniture and Apron Checks; a beautiful lot of Calicoes—newest styles; Alpaccas, Merinoes, Wollen Plaids, Muslins de Lains, Cashmeres, and other

DRESS GOODS,

of the very latest fashions and best quality.

Fur, Silk & Worsted Plush, Cloth, & Glazed CAPS, in great variety, and very low. Silk, Gingham, & Cotton Umbrellas,—all qualities and prices.

WORSTED GOODS—Cashmere and Merino Hose and Half Hose; Comforters; Gloves and Mitts; Berlin Do; Zephyr Worsted. Black and mixed fine Stocking Yarn.

SHAWLS.—Cashmere, Worsted, Basket-braid, Rob Roy, and other seasonable Shawls.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Kid welted Buskins, Excelsiors, Patent Leather, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, &c. Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kip and Cowhide Boots, Shoes, & Brogans.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

—not the poor Jew Slop Work, but a regular Simon pure serviceable article, calculated to keep out the cold, to adorn the person and to wear well Blanket, Beaver, and Pilot Over Coats; Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats; Cassimere, Sattinett, and Corduroy Pants. Winter Vests; Knit Shirts and Drawers; &c. &c.

Groceries.

Coffee Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas; Loaf, Chrushed, Powdered, & New Orleans Sugars; Molasses; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, & Nutmegs; Madder, Alum, Logwood, Indigo, Copperas, and other DYE STUFFS. Cavendish, Honey Dew Plug, and fine cut Pressed Chewing Tobacco, Mrs. Miller's best Smoking Do., Pipes. A few thousand prime Colorado Spanish Cigars; Rice, Pearl Barley; Oatmeal, Currants, Raisins; Soap, Starch, &c.

HARDWARE.—Mill Saws Rowland's and English Plate Cut and Tenon Saws; Hand Saws, Bucksaws; Simmons' Collins' and Ohio City Axes; Augurs, Chisells, Gimblets, Braces and other Carpenters' Tools; a few Walls' and Powell's Ship Carpenter's Adzes and Axes—Butts & Screws, Hinges, Latches, Locks, and all kinds of door trimmings; Knives & Forks; Pocket & Pen Knives; Razors & Strops; Spectacles. Log, Trace and Coil Chains, &c. &c.

The above goods were bought on very advantageous terms, and will be sold low. Of this our customers may be assured. We do not intend making any blow on the subject, but invite all to call at the Depot and judge for themselves; this is all we ask, and we are satisfied that any discriminating person who will examine our goods and prices, will at once see that the Farmers' Depot is the place for Bargains.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

Oct. 6 1849 y14.

3 BARRELS, Camphor, for sale cheap.
Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

FURS,—A large assortment Ladies' MUFFS—from 1 25 to $26. Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
MRS. DYKES.

J. C. BOWSER. WILLIAM [illegible].

The Dead are Alive and the Lost is Found!
New California Store.

J. C. BOWSER & Co. just from the diggins are now opening a large and splendid assortment of WINTER GOODS, at wholesal and retail, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

We call on the people to come and see our goods. We reason thus with you: If we are willing to scatter the gold dust on such things, the old, the young, the rich and the poor may all have a share of the dust, and be benefited by coming to the California Store, where you can get every thing from a needle to an anchor, and at such LOW RATES as to *astonish the natives!* In this way you may all have an interest in California. We make it so plain in figures that you can all see that we do not use any deception or imposition to which we have too long been subject. We will take all kinds of PRODUCE, and former we will buy *Hoop Poles, Staves, Saw Logs & Ashes*, so that we may remove all excuses.

N. B.—We are the sole agents for the sale of Dr J. WHITE'S *Family Medicine*, and have in our Store a pamphlet for every family. Also a Cure for Ruptures, caused by strains or lifting.

Fort Wayne, corner of Pearl and Calhoun sts.

WHITE LEAD.

500 KEGS Lawrence's Lead, the best Brand in use. Also every thing else in the paint line, a little cheaper than the cheapest. H. B. REED

BRUSHES.—A very large assortment of White Wash, Shoe, Marking, Graining, Flesh, Paint, Dusting, &c., for sale every cheap.

Oct. 9, 1888. H. B. REED

SLOAN'S COLUMN.

☞ All the Medicines and books advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by merchants, [illegible] &c., in nearly every town in all the Western States, and by H. B. REED, general wholesale and retail Agent, Fort Wayne.

THE BEST BOOK
OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

W. B. SLOAN'S
COMPLETE
HORSE FARRIER
AND
Cattle Doctor.

Third Edition. Enlarged.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

FAMILY MEDICINE.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities, the world has not produced its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and other parts of the system.—Boils Ulcers, Scald Head, [illegible] wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Wonderful Ointment.

Mr. W B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Some *fifteen years* ago one of my feet was seriously injured, in consequence of the foot swelling very large, and being remarkably painful, most of the time I could only hobble about with the assistance of a staff, and not being able to endure a shoe on the foot I wore only a mocasson. During the first *fourteen years* suffering I followed strictly the advice of many celebrated physicians—last year, used fourteen bottles of Dr. T[illegible] Magnetic Ointment—all however failed to afford permanent relief. Last November I concluded to have the foot *taken off*, to which my friends objected: finally, about the first of December, I was induced to apply your *Wonderful Ointment* and in less than thirty days after the first application, I had laid aside my staff, put on my shoe, without any inconvenience, and now *get about like other men.* GEORGE TURNER.

February 10, 1849. Wells st., Chicago.

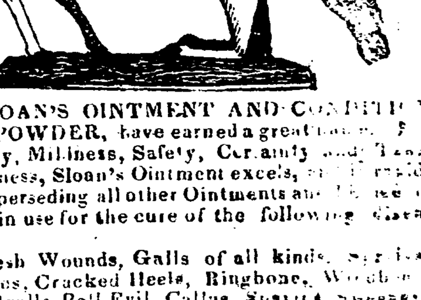
MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however, for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods discharging very freely each time. I laid under medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill, April 27, 49.

The best and cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER, have earned a great name. For Purity, Mildness, Safety, Certainty and Thoroughness, Sloan's Ointment excels, and is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, or Horn Distemper.

The Powder will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases: Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation of the Eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to so many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases.

W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.

Highly Spoken of,

Extract from the "Waukesha Democrat" of May 9, 1849.

"SLOAN'S MEDICINES.—A subscriber writing from the town of New Berlin, requests us to say that he has used Mr. Sloan's Horse Ointment in several instances during the past winter and always with the desired effect, and wishes us to recommend it to those who have the care of horses. Mr. Sloan's medicines are highly spoken of generally, and from the personal acquaintance we have with that gentleman, we are led to believe that they are prepared with a view to give a real benefit to whatever they are recommended.

WONDERFUL STIR.

SLOAN'S MEDICINES.—There is a wonderful stir made about these medicines, and we are credibly informed that nothing has ever been offered to the public so deserving of attention, especially of all who keep horses. With Sloan's Condition Powder," a horse is always kept in good condition, and by the use of his Ointment, bruises, sprains and cuts are cured in a surprisingly short time, and the life of many a valuable horse saved. The numerous certificates published in his advertisement, from well known individuals, fully attest the value of his medicines for the uses and purposes stated, and we have no doubt they will become popular medicines in this section, as they are in general use at the West.—*Buffalo Republic, June 1[illegible], 1849.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT.—We dislike to puff patent medicines, owing to the vast quantity now in existence, of which, no doubt, half, at least, are spurious—not fit for the toleration of the people; but when such come under our notice that we *can conscientiously* recommend we do it with pleasure.

We have not spoken a favorable word of this Ointment since the proprietor commenced advertising with us, for fear there was some failing in its efficacy, but *now* being convinced by the numerous statements of our friends relative to its *genuineness*, we do most earnestly recommend it to the public as the very *best medicine* for man and beast ever used. All diseases of the flesh, obstinate ulcers, ulcers, old sores, burns, cuts, &c., will find immediate relief by the application of this Ointment. See Sloan's advertisement in another column.—*Ill[illegible]*, *June 21, 1849.*

F. P. Bailey

F[...] his NEW WARE HOUSE on [...] north side of the Canal, opposite his H[...] Store, and adjoining Hamilton & Williams' Mill where he is ready TO PAY CASH

For Flour, Wheat, Pork and Corn,

OR TAKE THE SAME ON STORAGE.

Country Merchants and Farmers, who wish to s[tore] for the winter instead of selling, can do so at [a lo]w rate of Storage, and have the same insured against loss by fire. *If* the proprietor be [...] the purchaser while the produce is in [store], in that case there will be no charge for Storage. *Cash Advances* made whenever desired on Produce in store to go forward in Spring.

R[eferences]. Messrs. Hamilton & Williams, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
" Samuel Hanna, "
" Hugh M'Culloch, Cash'r of B'k "
" Peckham & Bradbury, *Toledo, Ohio.*
" Collins, Brown, & Co., "
" Brownlee & Brown, "
" G. S. Hazard, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
" W. S. Hawley, " "
" Col. James H. Hooker, *Buffalo, Troy New York, and Boston.*

S. & HARDWARE BUSINESS continued as usual at the old stand, sign of Pad Lock.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847 23.

PHŒNIX BAKERY

And Family Grocery Store

E. SAUNDERS informs his friends that his Bakehouse has arisen Phœnix like from [its] ashes; and having rented the building adjoining R. W. Taylor's store (a few doors north of his late establishment) he again offers for sale every description of

Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

of the best quality, trusting his old friends and customers will renew their patronage.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of fresh

Family Groceries

to which he invites public attention. *No Liquors* will be kept in the establishment
June 8 1849. 49.

Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for Fits; also Dr. McKenzies Elixir of Opium just rec'd and for sale by H. B. REED.

Shoes for the Million.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY

HAVING replenished their stock, and made further arrangements to accommodate the public, offer to their numerous customers additional inducements for their continued patronage.

At Wholesale or Retail they offer

Thick Boots,	Over Shoes,	Thick Shoes
Gaiters,	Calf Boots,	Buskins,
Kip Boots,	Bootees,	Moroco Boots
Rubbers,	Youth's Boots,	Mens' Gaiters
Eastern Boots,	Stockinett,	Rubbers
Misses' Buskins,	Children's Shoes, &c	

FINDINGS.

Pegs, Nails, Kit, Thread; Lining, Bindings, Lasts, &c., &c.

All the above articles and many more, we offer to sell at the *lowest prices* for DOWN PAY, and we invite the people of North-eastern Indiana to call and be well provided with Boots and Shoes, and remind them of the danger of neglecting the feet in winter—to take care of the feet is to take care of the head, come one and all and be well shod—buy new Boots and get the old ones mended

EASTERN BOOTS.

Dealers can be supplied with Eastern Boots of the best quality, better than those usually offered in this market, at eastern prices.
ANDERSON & Co,
Fort Wayne, Jan. 27 1843. y30

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for Cash, a valuable farm on the St. Mary's river, near the Bluffton road, and within two miles of Fort Wayne. The property consists of one hundred and nine acres of land, seventy five acres of which are under cultivation; a good frame dwelling house of two stories, an excellent frame barn with stables below, and other out buildings; and a young orchard of choice grafted fruit.

This farm, from its location and other advantages offers uncommon inducements to any desirous to purchase. The farm will be sold cheap as the owner is about to leave the country.
HOUGH & TURNER.
Fort Wayne Mar 31, 1849. 39.

VALUABLE

Mill Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Mill Property situate on the Elkhart River, in Noble County, Indiana, 40 miles north west from Fort Wayne and the Wabase and Erie Canal.—The property is now improved with a SAW-MILL, and Head Gates for GRIST and other MILLS. The Dam is one of the best in the country, and has been built only two years, but during that time has withstood without the slightest injury annual freshets that caused more or less damage to all other dams on the river. The supply of water is unfailing, and sufficient with the head of 7½ feet of driving 4 run of 4½ feet stones, saw Mill and Woollen Mill at all times, and during most of the year almost any amount of machinery could be propelled.

The Saw Mill has recently been put in first rate order, and is considered one of the best in the west. Logs in any quantity of the best kind, such as Poplar, Black Walnut, Ash, Oak, and Cherry, can always be obtained.

The property is situate in the midst of a thickly settled country, where mills are much needed and water power scarce, thereby insuring to the owner a monopoly of the milling business of the country, if well managed.

In connection with the mill and water power, will be sold

160 ACRES OF LAND

on which the mill is situated, together with Timber got out for the erection of a Flouring Mill.

For particulars as to the construction of the dam, amount, durability, and value of the water power &c. inquire of Mr. S. V. BYRD, Millwright, Fort Wayne.

A. B. MILLER.

For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to T. Tigar, editor of Fort Wayne Sentinel.
Fort Wayne, Ia. August 18, 1849. tf7
☞ Ohio Statesman (Weekly) publish 3 month, and send account to this office.

For Sale.

THE commodious Brick STORE and Ware house, eligibly situate on Columbia street and the canal, known as the Niagara Store, and occupied by A. B. MILLER. For terms, inquire on the premises or at the Sentinel office.
August 4, 1849. tf6

Palo Alto Hotel.

THIS establishment is now fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of travellers and others. The subscriber will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords. Having a careful ostler, travellers may be assured that their horses will be well attended to. A large and convenient Wagon Yard has recently been fitted up for the accommodation of teamsters, drovers, &c. His charges will be moderate to suit the times.
GEORGE MAYER.
October 13, 1849. 15y

500 Ounces Farr's Quinine, warranted pure, for sale at a reduced price.
Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

FT WAYNE OIL MILL.

THE subscribers have completed their Oil Mill, and are now engaged in the manufacture of LINSEED OIL, and will constantly keep the article on hand, to sell by wholesale or retail. They also have OIL CAKE to sell—an excellent article to feed stock.

The highest price paid in Cash or Oil for Flax Seed. Farmers who wish to sow Flax Seed for the purpose of raising seed can be supplied on liberal terms.
RUDISILL & WOLKE.
March 14, 1846. y37

Undertaking.

THE undersigned are now prepared to attend on Funeral occasions as they keep READY MADE COFFINS of all sizes and different qualities; viz. Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry, flat and raised lids;—also, covered with Black Cloth or Silk Velvet if desired. They will be able to furnish the same promptly and lower than the usual rates. Strict attention will be paid to Funeral Hours, causing no delay.

☞ *A Hearse and good Carriage furnished, free of charge.*

Room on Calhoun st. near the Spencer House
JOHN M. MILLER,
LOUIS PELTIER.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1849. y48

HUMPHREY & BROWN

Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of Is-quality, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for buildings, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewing's Warehouse and Boat Yard.
JAMES HUMPHREY. JOHN BROWN.
August 4th, 1848.

SCROFULA

If thousands of Cures of Scrofula, Cancers, Syphilis, and other impure diseases of the Blood—and if the VERY SMALL QUANTITY which was used of a Medicine to effect Cures of such Diseases, be any proof of the purifying medical power in the Medicine which has subdued and conquered such Diseases—then there is unquestionable evidence that—

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

is such a Medicine, in every respect; and there is abundant proof, in *great cures* effected, that ONE BOTTLE of it contains *more* purifying, healing virtue, and *medical power*, than there is contained in *Four Bottles* of any *sarsaparilla*, or any *other medicine* that has ever been offered for sale. There is undoubted proof in our pamphlets, that by the use of this great *Indian Purifier*, they that were DYING yet LIVE—they that were LAME and CRIPPLED can now WALK—they that were SICK, SCROFULOUS, and otherwise diseased, have been HEALED and CURED.

Hundreds—Thousands—

who have used BRANT'S PURIFIER, after having used and tested ALL the *sarsaparillas* and other medicines recommended to cure blood diseases, have *decided* that—

Brant's is the Cheapest,

because *One Bottle* of it has *more* medical, curative matter in it, and, in consequence, cures *more disease* in much *less time*, than *one bottle* of any other medicine.

If, then, *One Bottle* of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure *FOUR TIMES* more disease than *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*—"BRANT'S PURIFIER" would be as *cheap* at *four dollars* a bottle, as *sarsaparilla* at *one dollar*. But BRANT'S PURIFIER is sold for only ONE DOLLAR a bottle: and as a bottle of it *has* cured, and is *capable* of curing, *Four Times* as much disease as *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*, therefore, sarsaparilla, in consequence of its *less* power and *less* medical efficacy, should be sold at *no more* than *Twenty-Five Cents* per bottle, to be as *cheap* as the PURIFIER at *One Dollar*.

One Dollar's Worth!

How much CANCER—how much SYPHILIS—how much SCROFULA—will *One Dollar's worth* of *Brant's PURIFIER* cure? Read the following statement, which is a specimen of its power.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA!

This is the case of a *Dying man* who *yet lives*. He was *cured* of a worse case of Scrofula, by only *Twelve Bottles* of Brant's Purifier, than ever was cured by the use of *Twelve Gallons* of the *best sarsaparilla* that was ever made. Sarsaparilla has not *sufficient medical power* to effect the cure of such a *revoltingly hopeless* case.

Mr. J. B. HASKIN, of *Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.*, had *Scrofula four years*—was confined to his bed the *last year*—he was so much diseased and debilitated as to be unable to raise his hand to his head. He had the *best* medical advice—had used *all* of the *best sarsaparillas* to no good effect—got *worse* and *worse*, and was considered to be in a *Dying State*, and could not live *twenty-four hours* longer, when he commenced using BRANT'S PURIFIER. His *neck* was *eaten nearly off*, from *ear to ear*—a *hole* was eaten through his *windpipe*, under his chin, so that he breathed through the hole—his *ear* was so eaten around that it could be *lifted* up out of its place, it only holding by a *small* piece—the use of *one arm* was *destroyed* by two Ulcers—an *Ulcer* under the arm, as large as a man's *hand*, had nearly *eaten* through his side *into his body*. Thus, he was afflicted with *Twenty* such *putrid, acrid, offensive Ulcers*, on various parts of his person. For further and full particulars, see our *Pamphlets*.

Doct. THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the most skilful physicians of Rome, was called to see Haskin the *day before* he commenced using *Brant's Purifier*. Doct. W. examined him, and then told him that *all* the *medicines* in the *world* could *not cure* him—that his case was

Worse than Hopeless!

Now hear Mr. HASKIN'S statement of cure. He said: My wife procured one bottle of *BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT*—THAT BOTTLE enabled me *to get off my bed*—the SECOND bottle enabled me to *get out of the house*—the THIRD enabled me to *walk two miles*, and when I had finished using *Nine Bottles*, SEVENTEEN out of *twenty Ulcers* had HEALED UP, and *three bottles* more effected a PERFECT CURE and restored me to *good health*.

FOURTEEN WITNESSES.

The above facts are certified to by DOCT. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. BROWN, of *West Rome Hotel*, Messrs. BISSELL & LEONARD, Druggists, and ELEVEN other *respectable witnesses* at Rome.

CANCERS CURED.

Mr. O. B. KINNEY, merchant, *Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.*, informed us that a cancer-doctor in said county was effecting wonderful cures of CANCERS through the efficacy of BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT. A *cancer-doctor* in Greene county, N. Y., is also using said PURIFIER. Mr. A. B. SETTLE, druggist, at Cannjoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y., has informed us of an important *cure of a* CANCER of long standing, which was effected on an aged lady of that place. If, therefore, this PURIFIER *cures Cancer*, by its purifying, healing power, what impure disease of the blood can it not cure? Seven years' experience and triumph says there are none but what it will cure.

FEVER-SORE CURED.

The Rev. RICHARD DUNNING, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Adams Basin, Monroe county, N. Y., wrote to us: "I have just received a letter from Mr. CHANNEY DUNNING, relative to the cure of his Fever-sore. You may depend on what it states, for he is a Christian man and an elder in the church. Some years since he had to have one of his legs *cut off*, to save his life, in consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommended BRANT'S MEDICINE. Read the result. He says: '*I have used only* THREE BOTTLES of BRANT'S MEDICINE. *I placed* ALL HOPE, *from your recommendation, in that Medicine*, and I can now say that, with the blessing of God, *it has effected a cure of my leg.*'" See Pamphlets for full particulars.

LIVER-COMPLAINT!

Dr. NATHAN HUBBARD, of *Stamford, Conn.*, one of the oldest and most respectable physicians, was afflicted with *Liver-Complaint* many years, and was *perfectly cured by using* BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT. We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND COMPLAINTS.

No remedy offered to the public has ever been *half as certain and effectual in restoring* ALL the incidental *weaknesses* and *irregularities* of the sex, as BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM. It makes no difference whether the derangement be *suppression, excess*, or other *weakness*—it REGULATES ALL, by *strengthening the* SYSTEM, *equalizing the* CIRCULATION, *and soothing and allaying* NERVOUS IRRITABILITY. ☞ See pamphlets.

CHANGE OF LIFE,

from the *girl* to the *woman*, and the *woman at middle age*—the one case is *accelerated*, and the other so *gradually suppressed*, as to prevent any of the *fatal diseases* that frequently arise in consequence of such change.

Dyspepsia—Sour Stomach!

"ATTICA, Genesee Co., *February* 1, 1843.
"M. T. WALLACE & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I was, for more than a year, afflicted with a disease of the stomach. I could not eat any fat or greasy substance without causing great pain, sickness, and vomiting, and was continually afflicted with a sour stomach. I, as an experiment, tried one bottle of BRANT'S MEDICINE, which, to my utter disappointment, *eased and relieved the usual pain after eating*. I therefore used a second bottle, which has completely cured the disease. I am now well and hearty, and can eat almost anything without being pained, or the stomach becoming sour.
"Yours respectfully, T. S. WILCOX."
Mr. Wilcox is a respectable merchant of Attica.

NURSING SORE MOUTH, LUCORRHŒA, &c.

"BYRON, GENESEE CO., N. Y., *Oct.* 19, 1847.
"Messrs. M. T. WALLACE & CO.: Some time last winter my wife became so debilitated from the effects of *Lucorrhœa* and *Nursing Sore Mouth*, that she could not lift her child or perform any household labor. Her medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, until *our skill* was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very a skeleton, that at the time she commenced taking *Brant's Medicine* she weighed no more than eighty-five pounds; but by the time she had taken *four bottles*, she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect, that she is now enabled to do all necessary household work, and gained thirty pounds of flesh in four weeks.
"Yours truly, C. B. GALENTINE."
The reader will observe that Mr. GALENTINE says "*our* SKILL." He, we are informed by Z. S. TERRY, Esq., of the same place, has studied medicine.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT is a *perfect and thorough eradicator of all the effects of* MERCURY, or any of the various preparations of CALOMEL or MERCURY, *from the system*; and it restores the *blood, muscles*, and *all the parts diseased*, to their original, HEALTHY STATE.

GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM!

Mr. A. HOLTSTANDER, merchant, *Oberlin, Lorrain Co., Ohio*, wrote, December 19, 1848, and after having stated how like a charm the PULMONARY BALSAM had effected the cure of his wife's consumptive cough, said: "I have personally used *BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT*, for general debility of my system, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best medicine to RESTORE *and* INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM that I have ever used. In *every instance* where we have sold BRANT'S MEDICINES, *they have proved their efficacy, and given the* BEST SATISFACTION."

SALT RHEUM,

and all impure *chronic diseases of the* BLOOD, are always cured by *BRANT'S EXTRACT.*

For sale by
HUGH B. REED, Fort Wayne.
Also, by the following:
N. Payne. Auburn.
J. B. Hanna, Hunterstown
J. D. Nuttman & Co., Decatur.
Bascom & McDowell. Bluffton.
John Davis, Huntington.
Tuttle, Baker & Co., Columbia.
S. T. Clymer, Albion.

SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Walking Shoe & Slippers—every variety—just rec'd at Mrs. DYKES' Fancy Store

NEW CIDER.—A few barrels of New Cider of superior quality for sale low by
JAMES B. SHOAFF,

A Gold Mine in Indiana

THE best gold mine ever discovered is the art of saving. By economy any one may get rich, and there is no economy like buying goods at the place where they can be had cheapest and of the best qualities. All past experience proves that

B. MASON'S CHEAP CASH STORE

is the place. His reputation for selling CHEAP is proverbial, and for taste in his selections, and the beauty, style, fashion, and excellence of his goods he confidently appeals to the Ladies who have hitherto so liberally patronized him, and know by experience what kind of goods he always keeps. Though he has *no Uncle* in New York to dray his goods at half price, and does NOT *buy by the package*—preferring to have his goods well and fully assorted—he can and will sell as cheap as any other store in the place, and much cheaper than those who make an empty boast of selling cheaper than their neighbors can buy—to say nothing of the advantage to the purchaser of having a well selected and fully assorted stock to pick from.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large & complete stock of FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Nails, Glass, &c. &c.

Among the Dry Goods, besides the ordinary staple articles, will be found a choice lot of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Pilot Cloths, &c. Linseys, Flannels, &c. His stock of

Fancy Dress Goods.

is peculiarly rich, including, Silks, Cashemeres, Alpaccas, plain and Satin Striped; De Laines; Chameleon and Hungarian Plaids, and every other fashionable style of goods.

Shawls; a superior article of Ladies' Kid Gloves; Mitts, &c. Hosiery, all kinds. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings in great variety. Ladies', Misses', and children's Gaiters, half Gaiters, Lace Boots, Ties, Slips, &c., all qualities and prices.

Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes—great variety.

HATS.—A splendid assortment of latest style—the real Broadway touch. Fur, Moleskin, Buena Vista, Rough & Ready, California. Nothing becomes a fashionable man more than a tasty thatch for his brain pan, and now is a golden opportunity to to obtain the grand desideratum. Also, CAPS, Cloth, Plush, Velvet, Fur, Glazed, &c.

The stock of CROCKERY is a little ahead of anything ever brought here—a part of it expressly adapted to the wants of "the Upper Ten."

GROCERIES.—The stock of these is worthy of inspection. Tea drinkers will find the best Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hyson that ever tickled their palates. Every thing else in the line, of equal qualities.

P. S. As NO KIND OF SHAVING is practised at this store, it has not been thought necessary to *dopple* it over *like a Barber's Shop;* and as we are but common folks, and think a plain citizen better adapted to do business than a *Junior Captain*, we give ourselves no titles,—but remain the public's humble servant,
B. MASON.
October 12, 1849. 15y

No. 3 Jones' Block, Fort Wayne, Ia.

ANOTHER GREAT ARRIVAL OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes

&c. at the old stand of

W. SMITH & Co.

at prices even Lower than our former Low Prices. Here, and here only, can be had

Real Heavy Yard Wide Sheetings Sixteen Yards for One Dollar!!

such as is sold for 8 or 10 cents per yard. All kinds of goods will be sold at the very Lowest Figure.

NO SHAVING OR GOUGING

On Due Bills, Orders, or Barter Trades.

No selling goods at one price, and on the presentation of an order or due bill a greater price charged. This doctrine is not only preached but practiced, and in no case deviated from. In a word to make a long story short,

OLD No. 3

still continues to lead all competitors, from the noisy little Conneaut Steam Boat, which puffs and blows at five knots an hour down to the long low black schooner, which is bobbing up and down on the troubled waters in our distant wake.
MOSES DRAKE, Jr. *Captain.*

WANTED,—Black Salts and all kinds of PRODUCE, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
Fort Wayne Ia. Oct. 26, 1849.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by either of the partners, who are duly authorized to settle the same.
E. T. H. GIBSON,
JNO. M. STOCKWELL,
WM. H. STOCKWELL,
WM. MARTIN.
New York, Sept. 1, 1849.

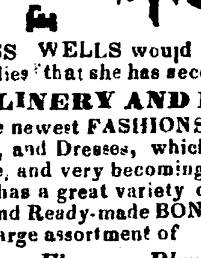
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & Co., for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, and have taken the Store No. 35 Pearl Street. Joseph S. Hanna will reside permanently at Lafayette, Ind'a; N. H. Stockwell will remain at the West during the winter; and both will be prepared to make liberal Cash advances on consignments to us.

With the determination to confine ourselves exclusively to a Commission business, and with ample cash means, we offer our services to our friends, with the assurance that all business entrusted to us shall meet with prompt personal attention.
JOSEPH S. HANNA, Lafayette, Ind.,
N. H. STOCKWELL, Lafayette, Ind.,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
New York, Sept. 1, 1849.

IN retiring from the late firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co., we return thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage, and recommend their continuance of the same to the new firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & Co.
WILLIAM MARTIN,
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
6n12. JOHN M. STOCKWELL.

NEW **Fashions** FOR Fall and Winter.



MISS WELLS would announce to the Ladies that she has received her

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

and the newest FASHIONS for Bonnets, Cloaks Visites, and Dresses, which are much improved in style, and very becoming for the season.

She has a great variety of *Straw and Leghorn Hats*, and Ready-made BONNETS of all kinds—also a large assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Silks for Bonnets and Dresses, Zephyr Worsted, Caps, Collars, Gloves, &c.,

and will sell them very cheap. She feels truly grateful for the liberal patronage already received and will be happy to wait upon customers, as usual, at her old stand on Columbia street. All kinds of

Dress-Making and Millinery

made to order,
November 3, 1849. y18.

400 Boxes Imported SEGARS, very fine at FILSON'S.

1847. 1847.

JOS. J. & D. F. COMPARET,

Storage, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the foot of Columbia and Lafayette streets, FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Refer to
Suydam Sage & Co., New York.
Collins Brown & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Brownlee Brown & Co., " "
G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry R. Colerick, " "
Samuel Hanna, " "
15tf Allen Hamilton, " "

MOSES DRAKE, Jr.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, Ia.

DEALER IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best Northern Sole and Upper LEATHER just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.
CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

Notice to Farmers and

PRODUCE DEALERS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known CITY MILLS, in Fort Wayne, heretofore run by *Hamilton & Williams*, take this method of saying to all interested that they are prepared and ready to Flour promptly any quantity of Wheat, on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one or more Run of Stones in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all times for sale.

CASH Paid for WHEAT at the Highest Rates.
HOAGLAND, COMSTOCK, & CO.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 23d, 1847. 1y8

Fire Engine and Carding Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for an extensive manufactory of Fire Engines, Carding Machines &c. is prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. The engines and machines are warranted, and will be afforded of any size and power. He sells on a liberal credit, or at a discount for cash. Inquire at the "Indiana Land and Tax Agency," Calhoun st.
June 1 (48) JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Town Lots for Sale,

At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency.

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION —Lots numbered 166, 37, 38 39. 40. 536, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT. —7, 49, 6, 43, 72, and e. 1-3 of 75, part 59.

EWING'S ADDITION.—Lot 3, Block 27; Lot 7, Block 3; lot 4, block 27; lot 8, block 3; lot 4, block 26; lot 9, block 3; lot 7, block 25; lot 1, block 4.

TABOR'S ADDITION —Lots numbered 2, 29, and 30.

They will be sold low for cash or on a credit.
JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Feb. 3, 1849. y31.

Ft. Wayne Woollen Factory.

RUDISILL & WOLKE having procured New Machinery for the MANUFACTURING of WOOL, inform their customers and the public in general that they will Manufacture Wool into

Stinets or Full Cloth

of all kinds, on the most liberal terms, on shares or for pay. Those wanting their Wool manufactured must bring it in the fleece well washed.
May 6, 1848. y44

Fire Proof Paint.

RECEIVED a large supply of this color of the article, to which we would call the attention of those desirous of making use of all the means to prevent loss from fire, for sale cheap by
H. R. REED.

NEW STOCK OF

Genuine Wines and Liquors

AT THE

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

S. BEAL returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and respectfully informs them that he has just received a heavy stock of

Genuine Wines and Liquors,

which he can confidently recommend as far superior to any thing ever before offered in the market. Those in want of choice articles of pure old *French Cognic Brandies, Port Wine, Rum, Gin, &c.*, for Medicinal use, warranted genuine and pure as imported, which he offers lower than has been paid for the adulterated articles usually sold in this market.

Common and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c., at very low rates.

His stock includes

Old Alex. Seignette Brandy, dark	Pure Juice Port Wine
" " " pale	Durand's " "
J. J. Dupuy "	Other brands " "
Peach "	Sherry "
Several fine Domestic "	Sweet Malaga "
Old Cherry	Native "
Jamaica Rum	Madeira "
St. Croix "	Kimel
Old Holland's Gin	Sup'r Rectified Whiskey
Rose "	Old Rye "
Wheeler's "	East India Bitters
American "	Staughton

He has recently enlarged his Rectifiers, and is now prepared to furnish any quantity of superior

DOUBLE RECTIFIED WHISKEY

at the lowest prices.

Also, *Decanters, Tumblers, Bottles, Loaf Sugar*, &c. All Brandies, Wines, and Glass will be sold from

20 to 50 per cent. Cheaper

than has ever been sold in this market.

Persons wanting any quantity—from a quart to a barrel—of Wines or Liquors will do well to call, as they may depend on every article being exactly what it is represented, and at the lowest rates at all times.
Dec. 1, 1849. y—21.

FOR SALE.

A First rate THRESHING-MACHINE, new and in good order. Cost $250 in Rochester New York. Liberal terms will be given.
R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun.
Fort Wayne, June 29, 1849. tf32

New Store---New Men---and New Goods.

BARNES & LITTLE are now opening at the store formerly occupied by Bartlett & Co., a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

which they intend to sell at such prices as they hope will insure them a portion of the custom of the community. A call is respectfully solicited.

Michigan and Canada Money taken for Goods.

Dec. 1, 1849.

APPLES! APPLES!!

A few Barrels superior Apples for sale to close by JAMES B. SHOAFF, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

INDIANA LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above Agency, will continue the business of a

"GENERAL LAND AGENCY"

in all its various branches, and tenders his services to the public for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, Procuring of Patents*, and other services pertaining to a systematic and General Land Agency Business. He is provided with numerous and accurate Maps of different counties, and of the State—has personally visited the greater portion of Northern Indiana, and has numerous and careful correspondents, and is therefore prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, soil, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who desire such information.

As agent for the owner, he offers for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	18,706	Noble County	8,847
DeKalb "	7,624	Whitley "	8,898
Steuben "	2,868	Huntington "	5,364
Lagrange "	965	Wabash "	7,703
Kosciusko "	5,480	Miamie "	827
Blackford "	2,774	Carrol "	820
Jay "	596	Cass "	640
Wells "	2,420	Fulton "	1,289
Adams "	996	Marshall "	327
Elkhart "	720	White "	1,347
Fountain "	1,848	Montgomry "	720
Putnam "	897	Clinton "	897
Parke "	535	Marion "	320

The above lands will be sold for cash, or a part cash and the remainder on a reasonable credit. Title rendered indisputable.

He also offers for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms.

in the counties of ALLEN, HUNTINGTON, NOBLE, and WABASH and a large number of

Town Lots

in the towns of FORT WAYNE, HUNTINGTON, LAGRO, WABASH, PERU and MARION. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase.

Office at the sign of the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY." on Calhoun Street. JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, February 3, 1849. y31.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

E. A. McMAHON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Fort Wayne, Ia.*, will practice in the courts of this (12th) judicial circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Indianapolis. OFFICE —Front room in the second story of Fœlinger's new building, —corner of Main and Calhoun streets,—where he can be consulted—during the usual business hours—by persons who feel it their interest to have his services.
Dec. 25, 1849. y26

I. H. BEECHER. W. LAWRENCE.

BEECHER & LAWRENCE, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind. OFFICE.—Over B. Smith's Store, on the Corner of Columbia and Calhoun Streets. Will attend to COLLECTIONS, and all kinds of WRITING, LAND AGENCIES, &c., &c. y25.

R. F. COLERICK. [1849.] W. H. WITHERS.

COLERICK & WITHERS, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land and Tax Agents*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, and Securing of DEBTS, and Examination of TITLES, &c., in Indiana.
*** OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.
Nov. 17, 1849. 20—y.

WM. W. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.
Hon. David McDonald } *Professors of Law*
" William T. Otto, } *Indiana University.*
Samuel Hanna, *Fort Wayne.*
Thos. Hamilton, "
Allen Hamilton, "
Samuel L. Rugg, *Decatur.*

*** OFFICE—On Columbia Street, over Barnett & Nelson's Store. y38.

JOHN G. WALPOLE, *Attorney at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind., will attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Court of Allen County, and in the Supreme and U. S. Court at Indianapolis.
Office on Calhoun Street, over B. Smith's store.
Sept. 30, 1848. y13.

G. L. SITES, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He will practice law in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and will attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care. OFFICE—Removed to room over T. K. Brackenridge's Store, corner Main and Calhoun-st. 1y17.

F. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery*, Fort Wayne Indiana. OFFICE on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store

R. BRAKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES
Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis.*
" Richard Suydam, *New York.*
" W. Hyslop, "
" Alex. Kevan, "
" Jos. Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

OFFICE near the Bank, north of the Treasurer's Office

M. JENKINSON, Attorney at Law, &c. ANTHONY F. YAGER. Dr. of Laws & German Advocate

MR. JENKINSON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has formed a law co-partnership with Anthony F. Yager, Esq., who has been in the practice for twelve years in Germany. Their firm will be conducted under the name of Jenkinson & Yager. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their care in the courts of Indiana, to making and translating of documents, powers of attorney, and other letters mandatory, deeds, mortgages, &c. in the English, German and French languages, to the examination of land titles in Northern Indiana, collection, adjustment, and securing of debts, payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, &c. Mr. Yager especially offers his services to his German countrymen in all kinds of legal business and correspondences, as well as the collection of money in Germany, where his numerous and careful correspondents, in every part of that country, will enable him to accomplish all such mandates.

REFERENCES:
Allen Hamilton, Esq. F. & J. Nudlinger.
Samuel Hanna, Esq. Dr Wehmer.
Hon. Judge W. Borden. George Mayer, Esq.
Fort Wayne, Ia., August 25, 1849. y8.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DRS. AYRES & ROWAN will give their attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.
Office, next door to Hill, Wilson & Co's store. Residence, one door north of the Spencer House.
Fort Wayne, Dec 7, 1846.

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Columbia street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention.
Fort Wayne, August 18th. 1847. tf8

DR. ROBERT McNEILL (late Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Service in Mexico) offers his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity.—In addition to his experience in the army, he has had the advantage of several years' private practice in the West, and will be found familiar with the diseases incident to the western country.

He may be found at his office on Calhoun street, above T. K. Brackenridge's Store, or at the Spencer House, and will be happy to attend to *any* business entrusted to him; and at *all times* when not professionally engaged.
Fort Wayne, July 6, 1849. 6m1.

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted by his friends at his Office, next door to the Mayor's Office, Clinton Street, (between Main and Columbia streets,) *Fort Wayne.* y6 August 12. 1848.

1848. 1848.

J. B. HILL, A. M. ORBISON. G. WILSON

HILL, ORBISON, & CO.,

(Successors to Nichols & Hoagland,)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

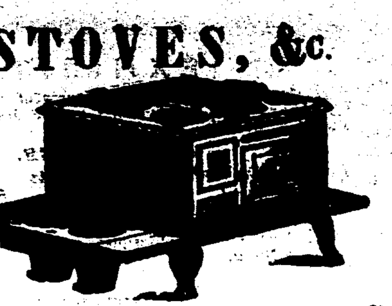
FORT WAYNE, IA.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

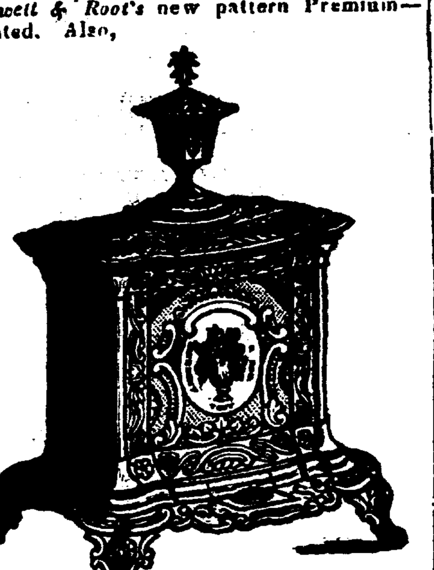
REFERENCES:
E. Haskell & Co. }
Smith, Robinson & Co. }
Collins, Brown, & Co. } *Toledo.*
Peckham & Scott. }
Field & King, }
Kirk & Lawton, *Piqua, Ohio.*
Ayres & Tunis, } *New York.*
Kent, Poag, & Co. }
Kimberley, Pease & Co. *Buffalo.*
C. McKennell & Co. *Cincinnati,*
John Rench, *Dayton,*
H. S. Mayo, *Troy, Ohio.*
Fort Wayne, September 16, 1848.

SHOULDER BRACES—A superior article, just received and for sale low by
JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Druggist, Calhoun St.

STOVES, &c.



IMPERIAL, *United States, Troy, Joe Davy Hathaway, Quackenboss, Washington and Eagle* Hot Air Cook Stoves. Also the *Troy Victory* and *Jewett & Root's* new pattern Premium—warranted. Also,



Parlour, Dining Room, Ten and Six Plates, of all sizes, from 3 to $15.

Also a new and beautiful article, called *Diving Flue Grates*, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire-place.

The above assortment is the largest and best selected ever brought to this market, and are offered at wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

HARDWARE,—A large addition has been made to our stock, and cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

TIN WARE—A heavy stock on hand and ready for orders. Jobbing in Sheet Iron, Copper or Tin Plate done to order and with promptness and dispatch.

Old Copper, Ginseng, Beeswax, Rags, &c taken in exchange for goods.

N. B.—Country merchants who want from 10 to 50 Stoves for their trade can be supplied on terms as low as they can be had in the Eastern markets. The trade supplied with Copper, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.
B. W. OAKLEY.
September 29, 1849. 13y

PROSPECTUS FOR

"The Constitution."

TO BE PUBLISHED AT NEW ALBANY, IA.

AT the suggestion of a number of gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the proceedings of the Convention about to assemble to revise the Constitution of the State, the subscribers propose to undertake the publication of a work, of which the following will be the leading characteristics:

FIRST.—The development of the progress of Constitutional Reform in the several States of the Union, by the republication of portions of the Constitutions originally adopted, with the amendments and changes which have since been made, and especially by the republication of the new Constitutions which have recently been formed.

SECOND.—The discussion of the various changes proposed or proper to be made in the Constitution of our State.

In this discussion all the subjects of ordinary party politics, and all personal chriminations will be carefully excluded.—Every article will be published under the proper name of the writer: and in addition to the contributions of those gentlemen who have a ready promised their assistance, the editors will gladly receive, and so far as possible publish, the views of men of all parties and political opinions, upon subjects which will be likely to come before the Convention. In short it will be the object of the editors to collect together, from all the sources of information accessible to them, every thing which may seem calculated to throw light on the deliberations of the Convention, and to enable the mass of the people to judge understandingly of the merits of the various changes proposed or adopted.

The importance of such a work at the present juncture cannot but be obvious. The editors flatter themselves that by means of the able assistance they have secured, they can promise that it will be indispensable to all who propose to take part in the discussions of the candidates for seats in the Convention, and still more so to those who may be elected; and that it will likewise be of great importance in preparing the people for an enlightened vote upon the question of ratification when the new Constitution shall be submitted to them.

The work will consist of twenty-six numbers, to be published weekly, in book form, on fine paper, octavo size, each number to contain sixteen pages. The first number will be issued about the first of March, and the last number will contain an analytical index to the matters contained in the whole series; so that the whole will make a valuable volume, containing over four hundred pages.

[Many distinguished citizens of the State have expressed their approbation of the work, and consented to contribute to its columns,—among whom are, Gov. Wright, Ex-Governors Whitcomb and Wallace, Hon. R. D. Owen, E. M. Chamberlain of Goshen, Judge Borden and J. K. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, &c., &c. Our columns are too much crowded to allow us to publish the entire list.]

TERMS.

For One Copy, cash invariably in advance,	$1,00
For Six Copies,	5,00
For Thirteen Copies,	10,00
For Twenty Copies	15,00

KENT & NORMAN, Publishers,
31. New Albany, Indiana.

A New Era!

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

THE political year which will commence with the passage of the Constitutional Convention Bill by the present Legislature, will be the most important one to all the people of the State, since the adoption of the present Constitution in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen.

The People, through their delegates, will exercise the sovereign power of revising, amending, and, at their pleasure, of changing, the present FUNDAMENTAL LAW. Nothing, certainly, of a political nature, can be of more importance: for not only all political, but all civil rights, (excepting that we must adhere to some sort of republicanism, as prescribed by the U. S. Constitution,) will come under review,—will be topics of discussion, and, more or less, be subjected to amendment or change.

That there will be some alterations of the present Supreme Law, is universally admitted; and some of them will no doubt be of a radical character. Whatever they may be, they will over-rule and set aside all statutory enactments, and all common law principles, which conflict with them.

The Constitutional Convention is but a *Great Committee* appointed by the People, to carry out their wishes in regard to this all-important matter.

It is true that the people will have to pass judgment upon the charter which will be the result of the labors of the Convention, before it can take the place of the present Constitution, but that does not do away with the necessity, to ensure a successful issue,—of the preliminary discussion of every proposed change, by candidates for the convention, and especially by the public press.

The most vital and important measures which will be proposed, have hardly been *mentioned*, much less discussed.—While on the other hand, propositions of no consequence comparatively, and possibly of injurious tendency, have apparently obtained general consent, without regard to any great principle involved, or to any collateral considerations.

Among the principal questions, which have hardly been mentioned, is the very important one of *Law reform*; we mean *a radical reformation of our judicial system.* We have borrowed nearly all our ideas and practices on this subject from Great Britain,—entirely disregarding any provisions which might be profitably derived from the continent of Europe. Our judicial system as it is, is thought by many, to be radically wrong, and continually working the greatest injury so litigants of all sorts. It is *so* wrong, that good *men avoid* courts *of justice*, as they would a *pestilence*. Such a system need not exist, and should not be tolerated. A radical reform should take place, and it depends on the *people* to see that it shall be done.

Another topic of great interest, is the enactment of some specific rules under which may be erected business corporations, especially *banks*. The bank question will hardly be presented before we shall have *three distinct parties*, at least—one for the State Bank, one for a General System, and one for no banks at all. All these will have much to say to the people.

There are several other topics of comparatively less moment, perhaps, but still of great consequence, and which will elicit more or less *discussion*. In the discussion of these questions, all the newspapers of the State will take part, editorially and by "correspondence." In addition to what we may feel called upon to say ourselves, and what may be furnished originally to us from able men who have reformatory propositions to make,—it is our intention to copy into the State Sentinel *every article* which may appear in any other paper, and which we think will in any degree enlighten and rightfully guide the people generally.

This purpose being conceived in honesty of intention, and without the least disposition to accomplish any sinister design whatever, whether of a partizan or personal character, we call upon all citizens who feel that interest which every good citizen should feel on such an occasion, to give his aid and countenance in the accomplishment of the task, by subscribing themselves, and by inducing others to do so.

The discussion of these great questions will, from their paramount importance, necessarily occupy much of the time and space at our command; but it is the design of the editors that the Sentinel shall as usual furnish its readers with the earliest and most authentic News of the day, both *Foreign* and Domestic. Its Scientific, Literary, and Miscellaneous departments will also receive such attention as our limits will permit us to bestow.

Therefore we hope that *all* into whose hands this prospectus may fall, and all who may *read* it, will exert themselves to extend our circulation; and to that end, so far as we are concerned, we propose to issue the weekly on the following

REDUCED TERMS!!

Single subscriptions, one year,	$2,00
Three copies will be sent one year for	5,00
Ten copies will be sent one year for	15,00

Where clubs of ten and upwards are obtained, we will forward the paper at the rate of $1,50 a year, and if obtained and sent by one person, at one time, we will furnish that person one copy for the year, gratis. Payments to be made in advance in all cases. This certainly is a liberal offer, and we hope our friends will be active.

*** Editors of other papers in this State, who will copy the above prospectus, shall receive our Semi-Weekly paper in exchange for the year, and any other favors "in kind," which we may be able to return to them. Those complying with this request, will please send us their papers containing our prospectus, marked, so that the favor may not be overlooked by us. CHAPMANS & SPANN.
Indianapolis, Jan. 19, 1850.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

THE *Adjutant General*, together with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend Examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY.

INCORPORATED with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the *Trustees and Faculty* of any other College.

COL. T. F. JOHNSON, *General Superintendent*; [Educated at West Point.
COL. E. W. MORGAN, *Joint Superintendent, and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering*; [Educated at West Point
LIEUT. COL. B. R. JOHNSON, *Professor of Mathematics*; [Educated at West Point.
MAJ. RICHARD OWEN, *Professor of Natural Science*; [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.
Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, *Adjunct Professor of Chemistry*; [For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.
REV. H. V. D. NEVIUS A. M., *Professor of Ancient Languages*; [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.
JAMES G. BLAINE, A. B., *Adjunct Professor of Languages.* [Educated at Washington College, Pa.
JAMES H. DAVIESS, Esq., *Professor of Law*; [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentucky.
REV. J. B. SWIFT, *Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres*; [Educated at Yale College.
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, *Professor of Modern Languages.* [Educated in the City of Paris.
CAPT. C. E. MOTT, *Principal of the Academy.* [Educated in New York.
CAPT. W. W. GAUNT, *Adjutant of the Institute.*

Two hundred and seventy Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this Institution since it was organized, in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every student is required to select a College Guard an, with whom all funds brought or received must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Will be *thoroughly* and *practically* taught in the Western Military Institute—the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered seventy-five dollars per month for competent assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time $2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Railroad now under construction in Kentucky—whilst others of the same class are receiving in different parts of the United States, $2000, $1500, and $1000 a year as assistant Engineers.

The rapid advancement of our whole country, and the eagerness of our people for exploring the hidden resources of the new States and the newly acquired territory will give ample scope for ages to come, to the skill and enterprise of the Engineer, the Geologist, the Mineralogist, the Surveyor, and the Architect. Young men who have an *aptitude* for the Mathematical and Physical sciences, will have a wide field opened to them for engaging in an honorable, a healthful and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution have selected for its *permanent* location the famous

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

situate on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, twenty-four miles from the latter place, and forty from the former; emphatically a *country location*, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The buildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and *ample for the accommodation of Three Hundred Cadets.* This location is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water and romantic scenery; and is, unquestionably, one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises. The removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that place *on the 7th day of January*, 1850. Vacation will embrace the months of July and August, by which arrangement the Watering Season will not interfere with the exercises of the Institution.

The Academic Year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—Forty weeks.

TERMS:

The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c will be $160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks) it is $96

Cadets from a great distance, who prefer remaining in Kentucky during vacation, can find the most comfortable Boarding in the families of our wealthy Farmers, at $1,50 per week. Southern or Western Students may land at Louisville and take Stage, Steamboat, or Railroad to Frankfort, and Lexington: thence in four horse coaches to the Blue Licks. Or, they may ascend the Ohio to Maysville, which is three hours stage from the Springs.

☞ This place is furnished with commodious Baths, and is abundantly supplied with Freestone, Limestone and Cistern water of the best quality, independent of the Sulphur Springs, and the Salts and Sulphur Springs.
Georgetown, Ky., October 20, 1849 y—5

Cash *for* 20,000 Bushels *OF WHEAT,*

At the Empire Mills.

WE are prepared to pay CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE for 20,000 bushels of good merchantable Wheat.

Farmers and Teamsters will save themselves much trouble and expense by driving directly up to the STONE MILLS and unloading; they will always get the highest price, and avoid the annoyance of being pestered by the barkers and whipper snappers from the Stores, who now infest our streets and are such a bore to all who bring wheat to our market. We are not *much* given to boasting; but as some of our neighbor are talking of wanting 10,000 bushels of wheat we would inform wheat raisers that we can take in 20,000; as our Mill, besides being the best, is the biggest, the highest, and the strongest in the country. We have a convenient WAGON-YARD and STABLE, for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters; we always furnish feed for the horses, and occasionally throw in Supper and Breakfast for the drivers. This is nothing new with us—we have always thought it our duty to do so, and should not now mention it if our neighbors had not set the example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOUR OF THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of Mill Stuff; and promptly grind every thing in the shape of Custom Work—always excepting White Oak Tan Bark, or the "face of the Poor
SAMUEL EDSALL,
Empire Mills, at the Aqueduct.
Fort Wayne, Sept 6, 1845 10tf

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms. THOS. HAMILTON.

500 BOXES Pittsburgh GLASSWARE and *Druggist's Furniture*; also a large stock of WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, for sale at a very small advance. H. B. REED.

FANCY ARTICLES.

LUBIN'S Extracts, Bandoline, German Cologne, Meen Fun, Antique Oil, Philacombe, Olopham, Rouge, Porte Monaires, Paint Boxes, Glove and Hdff. Boxes, Perfumery Boxes, Smelling Bottles, &c., &c., just received by
Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Over P. P. Bailey's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.
A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 10—No. 36. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, March 9, 1850. Whole No. 8[illegible]0.

JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

The Knox Insurance Co.
OF VINCENNES, IA.
CAPITAL $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
Robert N. Carnan, Vincennes, Ia.
William J. Wise, "
William J. Heberd, "
Horace E. Peck, "
Cyrus M. Allen, "
Vincent F. West, M. D. Pike Co., Ia.
Peter P. Bailey, Fort Wayne, Ia.
Thomas T. Benbridge, Lafayette, Ia.
Walter W. Early, Terre Haute, Ia.
David Wallace, Indianapolis, Ia.
Henry D. Allis, Evansville, Ia.
Henry R. Schoolcraft, Washington, D. C.
Zephaniah Platt, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT N. CARNAN, Pres't.
B. S. Whitney, Sec'y.
N. J. Eldridge, Treas.
Cyrus M. Allen, Samuel Judah, } Counsellors.
PETER P. BAILEY, Agent, Fort Wayne.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the Knox Insurance Co. at this place, is now prepared to insure against loss by fire on buildings, merchandise and all description of property, also on vessels and their cargoes, on the most reasonable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid. P. P. BAILEY, *Agent.*
Fort Wayne, December 1, 1849. y22

Columbus Insurance Company,
OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Capital paid in $300,000.
INCORPORATED IN 1832.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.
THE Subscriber, agent at Fort Wayne of this successful and responsible Company continues to insure on risks in Allen and adjacent counties.
This Company, since its organization, has paid nearly $200,000 of dividends to its stockholders. The losses have always been promptly adjusted and paid. The subscriber during the past year paid over $2,500 for losses on policies issued by him. All losses are adjusted at the agency where the risk is taken, and persons insuring in the Company may have full confidence of its ability to pay, and of its liberal, prompt, and honorable dealing with the insured.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, *Agent,*
Fort Wayne, Nov. 27, 1849. y22

Protection
Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated in 1825. Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, and Surplus Fund
$1,000,000.
This old and responsible Company continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stock of Goods, Warehouses, and contents Mills & Manufactories, &c., &c., against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
Also, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, against the hazard of
INLAND TRANSPORTATION,
And upon the
CARGOES OF SEA VESSELS.
The Protection Insurance Company having in the last twenty-five years, paid MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at the several agencies throughout the United States and the British Provinces, have established a just reputation for solvency and fair dealing, which challenges comparison with any other insurance company on the Continent of America. The annexed extract from an article on the subject of Insurance Companies, taken from the "New York Day Book," exhibits briefly the standing and policy of the Company.
"The 'Moneyed men' of the ancient and always prosperous city of Hartford, have for half a century been famous throughout the Union for the care, discretion rigid honesty, and unvarying success, with which they have formed and managed corporations of this description. *No Hartford Bank or Insurance Company has ever failed!* These Companies have for more than a whole generation scattered their risks in nearly every State in the Union, and have never failed to pay the innumerable losses which they have insured against."
All losses arising upon policies issued by the undersigned, will be promptly adjusted and paid at the General Agency office, located at Cincinnati, O. A large portion of the funds of the Company, (including all premiums received at the Western agencies) is deposited with the General Agent of the Company, at Cincinnati, for the payment of western and southern losses.
Apply to the subscriber, Agent for the town of Fort Wayne, and for Allen County.
JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1849. y-

CASH PAID FOR
Land Warrants & County Orders
T. PRITCHARD will pay cash and the highest price for any quantity of Land Warrants and Allen County Orders. He also sells the same on favorable terms.
He also offers about two thousand acres of first rate WILD LAND in Adams, Wells, and Allen counties, which will be sold at from $1,00 to $2,50 per acre. Persons wishing to buy land would find it to their advantage to give him a call.
THOMAS PRITCHARD.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 25, 1849. 11-

New Supply of Yankee Notions
AT FILSON'S MULTUM IN PARVO.
THE undersigned is now receiving from Canal Boat H. McCulloch, Capt. Little, always through by daylight, the largest and best selected stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS
right from Yankee Land. The following good will be found on hand:

Heavy Buck Mitts and Gloves	50 doz. Buffalo Horn do.
100 doz. fine Woolen Comforts.	200 doz. Coleman's Patent Thread.
25 doz. do. for the Ladies.	500 doz. Spool Thread
10 doz. Gent's fine black Kid Gloves.	Buttons, Pins, and Needles, by the quantity.
50 doz. Ladies do.	5 doz. Porte Monaies.
20 pcs. black and fancy col'd Alpaccas.	Violin Strings, Ladies' Fur gondoles, &c.
50 pcs black and bullion Fringes.	50 doz. Elastics.
50 doz. fancy Dress Buttons for Ladies' wear.	100 doz. Whale Bone.
20 doz. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Hose.	100 Reams Cap Paper.
	25 " Letter Paper.
	101 " Wrapping Paper
25 doz. Children's do.	10,000 Envelopes.
72 doz. Woolen Gloves, all sizes.	500 fancy gilt do.
	100 gross Blue Top Matches
	10 doz. Expanded Hearts
100 doz. fancy Combs.	200 packages Pins.

And ten thousand different articles to tedious to mention. All you have to do is to call and see R. C. spread himself. J. E. FILSON.
Nov. 17, 1849 29—y.

NOTICE.
PHYSICIANS, Merchants and others desirous of securing *good* articles at fair prices, are invited to call and examine my
STOCK OF DRUGS, &C.
which is now complete, and not to be excelled in this city. JAMES B. SHOAFF,
y4 Druggist, Fort Wayne

The Last Arrival for the Season

THE STEAMBOAT OHIO
HAS just arrived direct from New York, and is landing at the Checkered Cash Store upwards of
Thirty Tons of Goods,
which we are bound to sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and at very low prices. The goods we received by the steamer consists in part of
Prints, Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys' Sheetings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Lead, Nails, Glass, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Churns, Tobacco, &c., &c.
which we pledge ourselves to *sell cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.*
Country Merchants will find it an object to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are taking all kinds of *Country Produce* in exchange for Goods, wholesale or retail.
Cash paid for WHEAT and BLACK SALTS, and liberal advances made on Flour, Pork, Pearl and Pot Ashes received in store. Don't forget the place—the Checkered Cash Store.
AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

3100 Pieces Wall Paper, plain, grounded, Blended, and satin finish, from 10 to 50 cents per piece, on hand and for sale by Dec. 15. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

20 Pieces superior Canton Flannel for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

120 Reams Crown, Medium and Double Crown Wrapping Paper, very cheap by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

2000 Lbs. Bar Lead for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

1500 Lbs. Batting just rec'd and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

20 Bales Heavy Brown Sheetings just rec'd and for sale low, wholesale or retail by Dec. 8. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

100 Bags Eastern Rio Coffee, prime article, on hand and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

25 Hhds Strictly prime old N. O. Sugar now receiving and for sale low by the barrel or single pound. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

25 Bbls. N. O. Molasses on hand and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

30 Boxes Virginia Cavendish Tobacco for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

65 Boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass, a superior article, for sale by Dec. 8. AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

75 Kegs Sloanberger Nails for sale very low by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

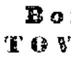
50 Doz. Wooden Buckets, also Tubs and Churns just received and for sale by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

125 Doz. Brooms for sale by the doz. by AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

R. SUTHERLAND,
TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE MANUFACTURER
AND
Dealer in Stoves,
RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand a large variety

Parlor,
COOKING
AND
Box
STOVES,

of the most approved varieties, which he is determined to offer at such prices as will make it an object for those wanting Stoves to give him a call.



He particularly directs attention to a new and beautiful article of
Air-Tight Self-Regulating Parlor Stoves,
on an entirely new principle, which by means of a self acting valve will always keep the room at any required temperature.—For neatness, convenience and economy of fuel, this stove is unequalled by any in the market.
He also received a full supply of
Tin, Sheet Iron, & Copper,
which he will make to order on the most reasonable terms. A general assortment of TIN WARE kept on hand. Jobbing, Mending, &c., promptly attended to.
Shop, on Columbia Street, one door east of C. A. Gray's Store, No. 18.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 24, 1849. 21

Engines! Engines!
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture at his Foundry in this city, ENGINES of all sizes and patterns, and after the most approved styles. Persons wishing Engines will do well to give him a call before making permanent arrangements elsewhere. JAMES STORY.
Fort Wayne, July 14, 1849. 2

Fall and Winter Styles of Goods.
MRS. DYKES is now receiving a large and general assortment of FANCY GOODS, suited to the approaching season, and of the latest styles.
A large assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, and Trimmings of every description. De Laines, Cashmeres, Mohair, Lustres, Silk and other *DRESS GOODS* of the newest styles.—A splendid assortment of Plaid Cashmere *Shawls,* &c., &c. Sept 22, 1849.

BRANDY & WINE.—A pure article of Brandy and Wine for Medicine use can be found at WALKER'S Store.

100 Cans Baltimore OYSTERS, for sale at FILSON'S.

800 Lbs. Tartaric Acid and Sup. Carb. Soda of the best quality, for sale H. B. REED.

LAMP OIL.
A superior article winter strained sperm oil, Also Tanner's Oil, and Neet's Foot Oil, for sale very low. H. B. REED.

THE BRAZILIAN BRIDE.
IN TWO PARTS.—PART II.

Time glided by unheeded: the London season was near its close, when, one morning at breakfast, Mr. Mordaunt observed, "Well, Alonzo, time gets on; we are now in July, and before the end of October you must be safely landed at Rio. We must secure your passage in the next month's packet."

All this was well known and fully expected, yet did the intimation astound Alonzo. "So soon! can it be possible!"

The same evening they were *en famille* at the Countess's; the whist and chess tables were arranged as usual. "What are you thinking of Don Alonzo, to make such a move as that?" inquired Viola; "you are a little absent—out of spirits this evening."

"I ought not to be so," said Alonzo, trying to rally, "for we have been busy all day planning and arranging about our voyage home."

"Indeed!" said Viola. Alonzo thought she sighed; certainly, she in her turn made a false move. Soon after, a servant entered with a case of jewels belonging to Viola, which had returned from being repaired; while looking at them Alonzo observed, that she was not a little envied by the London belles for the splendor of her jewels.

"How comes it, said she," "that I never see *you* wear any ornaments, not even a ring! Our young Brazilian beaux are naturally so fond of these decorations!"

"I assure you," said Mr. Mordaunt, looking off his cards, "Don Alonzo has one of the most superb rings I ever saw—a single yellow diamond of great value."

Alonzo felt irritated, he scarcely knew why, and replied, in a bitter, sarcastic tone, quite unusual with him: "Yes, I have a yellow diamond, indeed, that I never wish to see, or to show any one else."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before he felt their impropriety. "Draw your card, my lady, if you please," said Mr. Mordaunt.

"Check!" cried Alonzo, and with an effort looked at Viola. She was leaning on her hand; and her large, black, and brilliant eyes, with their long, upturned lashes, were fixed on his. He started at the look—why or wherefore he could not imagine. The eyes were withdrawn and the game continued.

A few evenings after, he was leading her from a dance to place her, as usual, by the side of the Countess; they had to traverse three or four crowded rooms before they could reach the one where her ladyship was seated at whist; they moved very slowly and loiteringly along, seemingly in no great hurry to arrive at their destination.

"Are you *really* going to leave us next month, Don Alonzo?"

"Really; and *you*, Donna Viola, what becomes of you?"

"I go to Portugal."

"And *there?*" said Alonzo, in an inquiring tone.

"Oh, there *we* shall not remain long; our Brazilian property will require our presence."

"Then we shall meet again," said Alonzo, eagerly.

"I hope so—I dare say in a few months."

"Well, that is some comfort;"—and he seemed to respire more freely; then, after a pause—"but I shall never again meet *Viola!*"

"But Viola, Don Alonzo," she replied, firmly, "will meet you as she has always met you; what she has been, she will continue to be—your sincere and affectionate friend."

"Thank you, Viola, thank you!—but pray do not speak another word to me just now."—He placed her in her seat, and, without looking at her, turned away and left the house.

Mr. Mordaunt had accepted the pressing invitation of Alonzo to accompany him to Brazil; their passage was taken; and their preparations well forward. Alonzo paid his farewell visits, and did all that was necessary on the occasion with the most perfect composure.

A passage was also taken for Viola and her suite in the Lisbon packet, and the day was fixed for her leaving town for Falmouth. The day following was decided on by Alonzo for the same purpose, but this he managed to conceal from her.

The morning before her departure, he called on the Countess. "You are come to take leave of Donna Viola," said her ladyship.

"No, I am not; I am come to take leave of *you* (for I also am on the eve of quitting London), and to thank you for all your kind attention."

"But why not of Viola?" said the Countess; "she will be so disappointed."

"It is better that I should not."

"But what am I to say to her?" inquired she.

"Precisely what I have just said—that it is better I should not."

The Countess returned no reply; and, with all good wishes on each side, they parted.

The weather was beautiful, and Mr. Mordaunt appeared to enjoy his journey exceedingly; but Alonzo was absorbed in thought, and it was only now and then, when Mr. Mordaunt touched upon his approaching meeting with his father, and his old Rio friends, that Alonzo could be roused for a moment.—At the inns, too, he occasionally heard something that attracted his silent attention, of the beautiful young foreigner who had passed the day before.

They arrived at Falmouth in the morning to breakfast. With a beating heart, Alonzo inquired concerning the foreign lady and the Lisbon packet; the lady had gone on board the evening before, and the Lisbon and Rio packets were to sail early on the following morning.

After breakfast, the two gentlemen were engaged in superintending the embarkation of their servants and baggage, and having taken an early dinner went on board.

It was a lovely evening. Alonzo glanced at the merry and busy town of Falmouth, the numerous vessels, and the broad Atlantic, which laid stretched out before him; then his eyes fixed, as though there were nothing else worth looking at, on the small vessel that laid nearest to him. He suddenly left his station, descended into a boat, and was in a few minutes on board.

In the outer cabin he met the duenna, who looked very much surprised at seeing him; but, without speaking, threw open the door of the after cabin—he entered, and the door closed behind him.

Viola lay on a couch, apparently absorbed in reading; the noise startled her, and she looked up; but nothing can express the astonishment painted on her countenance at the sight of Alonzo, who stood fixed as a statue before her. She sprang from the couch, and evidently her first feeling was to run towards him, but probably the strangeness of his look and demeanor arrested her; for she checked herself, and exclaimed, "Don Alonzo!"

"Viola!" said he, seizing both her hands, and gently forcing her to return to the seat she had left; "Viola!" (the word seemed to choke him.) "I cannot live without you—you are yet free have pity on me!"

"Alonzo," she asked, in a tremulous voice, "are *you* free?"

"I am not *irrevocably* bound."

In a moment she seemed to recover her self possession, and replied, "Then I must tell you, that *I am*. You are laboring under a fatal error; you think I am but engaged—*I am married.* But stay!" she exclaimed, alarmed at the effect of her communication—"stay! —one moment!—Alonzo!—I beseech you!"

It was in vain; he almost shook her off, rushed to his boat, and in a few minutes was on board his own vessel; he pushed by Mr. Mordaunt, and every body and every thing that impeded his way to his cabin, where, locking the door, he threw himself on his bed, in a state of mind not to be described.

Mr. Mordaunt took possession of the boat Alonzo had quitted, went on board the Lisbon packet, and had an interview with Donna Viola.

At daybreak, the following morning, Alonzo, wrapped in a cloak, and his hat slouched over his brow, stood on the deck, watching, with gloomy composure, the Lisbon packet getting under weigh; she soon began to move—a few minutes more, and she was dashing through the water close beside him. Desperate thoughts for an instant darkened his mind; a feeling of revenge and dispair beset him, and he felt a strong temptation to plunge into the wake of the flying vessel—when one of the latticed windows of the after-cabin was suddenly thrown open; he saw a waving handkerchief, and then the form of Viola herself, her eyes streaming with tears, kissing both her hands, and waving them to him. He had just time to return the salutation; his dark purpose vanished, the weakness of his mother came over him, and he wept. "She loves me!"—that thought alone, single and abstracted, brought back the blood in a rush of transport to his heart—"she loves me! and nobly sets me the example of a virtuous submission to our fate!"

A friendly hand at that moment was laid on his; Mr. Mordaunt drew him to his cabin.—"Alonzo," he said. "I have been sadly to blame—I ought to have foreseen and guarded against all this. Donna Viola, whom I saw last evening, bade me give you this note," putting one into his hand.

Alonzo tore it open:—"Alonzo, I conjure you, for the sake of your father—for *my* sake—struggle against your fatal and hopeless passion! We shall very soon meet again—let us meet in peace, in innocence, and friendship!—Heaven bless you, and heaven forgive us both, for we have been much to blame!—Viola."

Viola was very unexperienced, and Mr. Mordaunt knew very little about love, otherwise Alonzo had never received this note, which only added fuel to the flame; he kept it next his heart, and read it every day during the passage. He questioned Mr. Mordaunt closely concerning his interview with Viola the preceding evening, and especially inquired whether he could give him any information concerning her husband. "I am told," he said, "that he is a man of high rank, very rich, old, and infirm. He has married the orphan daughter of his friend, merely as a safeguard to her and her property in these dangerous times." At this intelligence, Alonzo's heart bounded with secret joy; he became comparatively tranquil, but he would not analyze his feelings—he dared not.

A few weeks brought them to Rio. On entering its superb harbor, Mr. Mordaunt was struck with admiration at the magnificent and beautiful scenery that surrounded him; but to the heart of Alonzo it spoke more feelingly, entwined as it was with all his dear and early associations. He could have kissed the black and barren rock of the Sugar-Loaf; it was passed, and threw open the graceful sweep of the Bay of Botafogo, surrounded with its wooded and lofty mountains; this too was passed, and the harbor of Rio appeared.—Great political changes had taken place, and the Imperial flag waved upon every fort and hill. The visiting boat approached, and by the side of the officer sat Alonzo's watchful and expecting father, who in a few minutes more was locked in the arms of his son. On their landing, friends crowded round them; in the afternoon they visited the good, kind Abbess; and the evening was employed in renewing Alonzo's recollections of his young female friends, most of whom had now become wives and mothers; and those whom he had known as children, had started up into young women, a process remarkably rapid in that country. He was pleased to observe the vast improvement that, even during the short period of his absence, had taken place at Rio, as far as concerned the comforts and refinements of domestic life. On the following morning he was presented at court;—in short, for two or three days, he had not leisure even to *look* melancholy.

But one *morning* after breakfast, (a time universally agreed upon for making disagreeable communications,) his father informed him that, in about a month, Donna Isabella might be expected, with her father and aunt. "I have taken a temporary residence for you, which I think you will like, at Botafogo, (I say *temporary*, for you will soon be offered, what you most desire, a diplomatic mission to Europe;) and the furnishing and arranging this residence has been my hobby for the last six months. If you and Mr. Mordaunt have no objection, we will ride to see it this afternoon." "If you please, sir," was the only reply; and, accordingly, at the appointed time they set out. The house and situation were both delightful; the furniture tasteful and costly. The apartment peculiarly appropriated to Donna Isabella, and called her garden-room, opened into a delicious parterre; it contained tables for needle-work and drawing, book-cases filled with a choice collection in English, French, and Italian; there were also a piano, harp, and guitar.

"Is Donna Isabella such a proficient in music?" asked Alonzo, with a sarcastic smile. "She is, I believe, very fond of it," quietly replied the Marquess. Alonzo, with much warmth and sincerity, thanked his father for the kind pains he had taken; then sighed, and thought how happy he could be here with—certainly not with Donna Isabella.

After the first novelty of his arrival had worn off, Alonzo relapsed into sadness; a settled gloom was gathering on his youthful brow, a sickening indifference to all around was gradually stealing over him. His father and Mr. Mordaunt did all they could to arouse and distract his attention. Excursions into the country were frequently made, especially to the botanical garden, about six miles from the city. It is arranged with exquisite order and good taste, encircled by bold and rugged mountain-scenery, opening towards the ocean—reposing in all its richness of floral beauty, with its shady and stately trees, its leafy bowers and gushing streams, like a gem in the wilderness—like the decked and lovely bride of a dark-browed warrior in those stern days of "auld lang syne," of which one loves to dream in spots like these. Water-parties to the many beautiful islands—society and study—were all tried, and in vain; every day, every hour, seemed to increase the despondency of Alonzo; but he never complained, never even touched in any way upon the subject that caused it. Upwards of three weeks passed in this manner.

Alonzo was fond of the society of the Abbess; with the unerring tact of her sex, she managed his present mood; she would sit opposite to him, employed at her old-fashioned embroidery frame, for an hour without speaking; this was just what he liked. One afternoon he had ensconced himself in his accustomed seat in her little grated parlor; he scarcely observed her entrance, but instead of seating herself at her frame, she stepped towards him.

"Alonzo, I am glad you have come, for I was just going to send for you."

"To send for me?" repeated he, listlessly.

"Yes, a friend of yours has arrived at the convent, and wishes to see you."

"A friend of mine!"

"You recollect, I suppose, Donna Viola de Montezuma?"

He started from his seat—the shock was electric.

"Viola, did you say!—Donna Viola!—recollect her!—what of her!—what of her?"

"She has become a widow."

"Go on!"

"She arrived at Lisbon just in time to receive the last breath of her expiring husband. After the funeral, she consigned her affairs there into proper hands, and delayed not a moment in returning to this country, where they demand her instant attention. She arrived yesterday, and remains here for a short time. She wishes to see you."

"I am ready," said Alonzo.

The Abbess left the room. "This is too—*too* much!" he exclaimed aloud, as he paced the little parlor with hurried steps. A slight rustling near the grate arrested him; it was Viola, in deep mourning, looking more lovely and interesting than ever. She presented him her hand through the gate—he knelt, and pressed it to his lips, to his heart, to his burning forehead. "Alonzo" she said, in the kindest and most soothing tone, "I have heard from the Abbess of your marriage, and I fear that I have innocently contributed to render that, which might have proved the highest blessing, a source of bitter misery. What can I do but to entreat you to arm yourself with the resolution of acting right? I confess that your forcing me to lose my esteem for you, would be the greatest pain you could inflict, even although your affection *for me* were the cause.—Promise me, Alonzo—"

He hastily interrupted her: "I will promise nothing—nothing! Heaven grant that I may do what is right, but in the present state of my mind, I will pass my word for nothing!"

Viola sighed. "Well," she resumed, "I shall see whether Alonzo be really what I believe him or not. I shall see whether he be capable of sacrificing the happiness of his young and innocent wife, and of his doating father—his own honor and principles, to the shadow of a shade; for such is all hope of me. Heaven bless you, Alonzo! and support you through this trial! You have my prayers, my best, my warmest wishes; *deserve* to be happy, and leave the rest to Providence."

She disappeared; he still remained kneeling at the grate, apparently wrapt in thought. At length a ray of light seemed to break through the darkness that surrounded him; a single spark of hope saved him *from* utter despair. He decided that, in his *first interview* with Donna Isabella, he would reveal every secret of his heart; he would conjure her, as she valued their mutual happiness, to assist him in breaking the tie that had been made between them. He would recall to her recollection the fatal hour of their union, when reluctance on his side, and the necessity of absolute force on hers, formed but an evil omen of future concord. Since that moment they had never met, had never even corresponded; he had formed elsewhere a deep and serious attachment, and so perhaps had she. As to the debt he had incurred towards her and her family, with a little time and indulgence it would be cleared, as the property in Portugal was on the eve of being restored to his father. Thus, if they acted with determination, and in unison there could be no doubt of their succeeding in breaking the galling fetters in which the mistaken zeal of their relatives had bound them. "If," he exclaimed, "she be not utterly devoid of the common pride and delicacy of her sex, there is but one step to take; she will—she must take it—and I shall become free and happy!"

Full of this thought, he left the convent; and, on his return home, sought Mr. Mordaunt and laid his project before him. Mr. Mordaunt listened with the utmost kindness and sympathy. He saw but one objection to the attempt; if Donna Isabella, in spite of all he could urge, should refuse to enter into his views, how much wider would it diminish their chance of happiness! But to this side of the picture Alonzo absolutely refused to turn; and Mr. Mordaunt, seeing him perfectly resolved, gave up the point; glad, at all events, that Alonzo had even this slight support to lean upon until the crisis arrived.

At the top of the Marquess's small and rather inconvenient abode was a room in which, on account of its height and airiness, and the view of the harbor it commanded, the gentlemen preferred to breakfast, and to spend the morning in; a spy-glass was fixed here, to which, of late, the eye of the Marquess had been often and anxiously applied. One morning, about a week after the scenes just described, the Marquess seemed more than usually on the alert, watching the aproach of a fine Brazilian merchant-ship. "Is she near the fort?"—"here she comes"—"she is abreast of it"—"now for it!" and as he spoke, up flew a private signal. The Marquess clasped his hands, and exclaimed in a half whisper, to Mr. Mordaunt, "Thank heaven, there they are at last!" and the two gentlemen instantly left the room.

"Well," thought Alonzo, "I am not bound to know that there they are at last until I am informed of it;" and he tried again to rivet his attention to his study. Three intolerably long hours passed away; a note was then brought to him from the Marquess: "Donna Isabella, her aunt, and father, have arrived, and are now at Botafogo. The two ladies are somewhat fatigued, and prefer not receiving you until the evening; therefore, between seven and eight, Mr. Mordaunt and the carriage will be at your door."

Alonzo sent away his untouched dinner; he dressed *en grande toilette*; and, taking down Walter Scott's last new novel, strove to fix his attention on its delightful pages. Alonzo had generally the power of exercising great mastery over his mind; to an indifferent observer he would appear rather cold, reserved, and not easily acted upon in any way; but, when his feelings once burst their barrier, it was with a violence proportioned to the restraint he had thrown over them.

At half-past seven, the carriage drew up to the door, and Alonzo immediately descended to it. "I am glad to see you are quite ready," said Mr. Mordaunt, as he entered; the door closed and they drove off.

"You have seen Donna Isabella?" inquired Alonzo.

"Yes, I have," was the laconic reply, with evidently a wish of saying no more. After a considerable pause, Mr. Mordaunt asked whether he still kept to his purpose.

"Certainly," said Alonzo firmly, and no further conversation passed.

Half an hour brought them to their destination; with a throbbing heart, Alonzo descended from the carriage. They were shown in to the grand *sala*, brilliantly lighted. Here were assembled Senhor Josef and Senhora Theresa, the Marquess, and the Abbess, with an attendant nun; the old lady had not left her convent for many years, but on this occasion she was determined to be present.

Alonzo saluted Senhor Josef and his sister with gravity, but perfect and sincere kindness; he kissed the hand of his aunt; then, turning to his father, begged to know where he might find Donna Isabella.

"She waits for you in her garden-room," replied the Marquess. Alonzo bowed, and left the *sala*.

He struggled successfully to continue the same appearance of composure, as he passed along the corridor which led to the garden-room; the door was ajar, he entered and closed it.

The room was only lighted by a single Grecian lamp, suspended from the centre; the latticed doors leading to the garden were thrown open, and the moonbeams quivered brightly on the rich festoons of flowers and foliage that twined around them. Leaning on the harp near the farthest door, stood a lady magnificently dressed as a bride; one hand hung listlessly at her side, in the other were gathered the folds of her veil, in which her face was buried. Alonzo advanced, and although somewhat prepared for a favorable alteration, he was struck with astonishment at the exquisitely fine and graceful form that stood before him. "Donna Isabella, I believe;"—no reply and no change of position. He approached a little nearer, and ventured to take the unoccupied hand, whose slight and delicate fingers were covered with gems, but on the arm was only a single bracelet, and that was of *pink topaz.* "Donna Isabella, I venture to claim a few minutes' private conversation with you, on a subject that deeply concerns the happiness of us both; permit me to lead you to a seat." He paused—the emotion that visibly pervaded her whole frame convinced him that at least he was not addressing a statue.—Suddenly, she raised her head, clasped her hands, and sunk on her knees at his feet.—Alonzo recoiled, as though a supernatural appearance had presented itself, while, with a tone that thrilled through heart and brain, he exclaimed—

"Alonzo, can you forgive me?" It was Viola! "Can you forgive me, for all the deception I have practised, and caused others to practise? May the prize I strove for—my husband's heart—plead my excuse! I know it will!"

While she spoke, Alonzo in some degree recovered himself. He raised up the beautiful suppliant, and folding her in silence to his breast, kissed her with pure, intense, and devoted affection. He could not speak; he thought not, and cared not how it had all been brought about; he only knew and felt that his wife was in his arms, and that—*that wife was Viola.*

The party in the drawing-room, to whom the duenna was now added, were in an agony of impatient expectation. The Marquess at length led the way, and they all crept softly along the passage: "May we come in?"

"Come in!" said Alonzo: the first words he had spoken since the denouement.

Their entrance dispersed, in a great measure, the concentrated feelings of Alonzo, and he became attentive to learn the mechanism by which his present happiness had been effected. It appeared that the prepossession Isabella had conceived for her husband at the altar, had produced a striking change on her, as love did on Cymon. Ill health, the absence of the usual means of education at St. Paul's, the ignorance and weak indulgence of those with whom she resided, had allowed weeds to spring up and choke the rich treasures of her mind. However, she accompanied the Marquess from St. Paul's and was placed by him under the charge of the Abbess, where, in three years her improvement in health, beauty, and mental attainments astonished all those who observed her. The two years she passed in England, under the most judicious care, had brought her to that point of perfection to which she had now arrived.

Alonzo had not the slightest recollection of any of her features except her eyes, which on the day of their union had that large size and troubled expression which usually attend ill health. He could now account for the startling recollection that had passed over him one evening at the chess board; the look she then gave, and that which she had impressed him on leaving the oratory were the same.

"And you, my grave and worthy tutor," said Alonzo, addressing Mr. Mordaunt, "did *you* join in this powerful league against me?"

"I confess," replied Mr. Mordaunt, "that I was in the service of the enemy; so much so that on the evening you first met *Donna Viola*, and were introduced to her at the Opera, I knew beforehand that such a meeting would take place. I take this opportunity, however, of hinting, that you may thank your own impetuosity that the discovery was not prematurely advanced on board of the Lisbon packet; for Donna Viola, terrified at your vehemence, would have revealed the whole truth could she but have prevailed upon you to stay and hear it."

"Alas, for my vehemence!" exclaimed Alonzo; and trying to collect his puzzled thoughts, he turned to the Abbess. "And you too, my dear aunt—you too, my Lady Abbess! it is well you have the power of absolving yourself for all those little fibs you told me the other day."

"May Our Lady grant me absolution," replied the good Abbess devoutly, "for whatsoever stain of sin I may have contracted by playing a part in this masque!"

"Supper! supper!" cried out the Marquess as he marshalled them the way. Alonzo seized his Viola (for thus he ever after named her, as if he dreaded that some magical delusion would again snatch her from his sight)—and never did a set of happier creatures meet than those which now encircled the sumptuous banquet prepared in honor of his Brazilian wedding.

Col. Weller and his Treatment by Secretary Clayton.

One of the California correspondents of the New York Herald thus opens up to the public view some of the secret operations of Secretary Clayton, in relation to the Boundary Commission. We suppose the whole matter will be probed by Congress.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

California has recently been the theatre of some choice management among politicians has a great deal of unwritten secret history.

Having lately returned from a long journey from San Diego, *via* Monterey and the capital the Pueblo de San Jose, I have picked up a few facts which may prove of interest to your readers, and which go to show, among other things, the estimation in which the present Cabinet at Washington is held in this land of gold.

At San Diego, I learned that the boundary line between the United States and Mexico is nearly completed from the initial point on the Pacific to the junction of the Gila and Colorado. Durable monuments will have to be placed upon the points ascertained, when this more difficult portion of the work will be entirely finished. It is thought it will be expedient by both Col. Weller, the Commissioner, and Mr Grey, the Surveyor, to adjourn the survey, to Paso del Norte, or some eligible point in that region, from which the work may be prosecuted down both the Rio Gila and the Rio Grande, and its progress thus greatly facilitated.

In view of the miserable pittance ($50,000) appropriated by Congress to this work, the innumerable unforseen obstacles occasioned by the gold excitement, and the efforts of the Cabinet to retard operations, the wonder is that anything at all has been accomplished. It is generally believed that when the facts relative to this matter are laid before Congress and the people, they will not only exculpate the present Commissioner from the charge of unnecessary delays, but will show that the Cabinet are culpable of the most willful and intentional dereliction of duty. They have been guilty of the same things which the whigs charged so bitterly and loudly upon the last Administration—attempts to cripple those in the public service who held a different political faith.

It is a well known fact that the Boundary Commissioner has, time and again, communicated with the State Department, asking for instructions with regard to certain points of public interest, and that not a line has been received in return. Indeed the only communication from the Hon. Secretary of State was a laconic note, date 15th March, and sent via the city of Mexico informing the Commissioner that he could draw no salary. Here we see Mr. Clayton, two weeks after his installation conceiving the brilliant idea of starving a political opponent into a resignation. He waited until July for this to operate, and then made one of his peculiar moves.

It was quite clear that some extra aid would be necessary in the Senate, and so Hon. T. Butler King was sent under the auspices of the Administration to California, to be returned from the new State. Col. Fremont was known in Washington, to be the most prominent candidate for the Senate at that time in the country, so that by appointing him Boundary Commissioner, a triple object would be gained. The Secretary saw it with half an eye, and the commission for Col. Fremont was sent.—If he accepted, Mr. King's chances for the Senate would be enhanced. Col. Benton's influence in the Senate conciliated, and a hated political opponent removed, without the odium of appointing a Whig partizan in his place.

A very pretty plan to be sure; but, like everything Clayton touches, it resulted in a most miserable failure. The bait was not quite sufficient. Col. Fremont preferred his chances to the United States Senate, to the commission, and so, after carrying the dispensation in his pocket until he wore both it and the Hon. Secretary's patience out, he sent it back—as Gen. Taylor did the *unpaid* epistle of Gov. Morehead. Col. Fremont received his commission at Monterey, by Lieut. Beale, who reached California about the last of August.—The State Convention assembled early in September, and Col. Weller came up from San Diego to look after his own chances for the United States Senate, and to raise necessary funds upon drafts.

Col. Fremont and Col. Weller here met; but nothing was said relative to the removal for some days. At length Col. Fremont, being all ready to start for San Francisco, broached the subject, saying he had letters for him (Weller) from Washington, and presumed (Weller) was aware of the nature of the contents. Col. W. replied that he knew from report. Col. F. then asked him when it would be agreeable to receive them. Col. W. replied, "any time." Col. F. said he was going to San Francisco, and would prefer delivering his letters at San Diego. Col. Weller returned to San Diego after negotiating, through Col. Fremont, a loan for $10,000 and thus lost all chances of election to the Senate.

ARISTOCRACY.—There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and the humble laborer.—Being liberally educated as it is called—they look down with a sort of contempt on those, who in some cases have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to a pompous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women, too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands; who laugh at the poor and industrious, who learn trades, or work in factories for a living. "La! how unrefined they are," she says, with a scornful smile, as she lounges on the sofa, reading the last pink novel. We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor, hardworking girl, calling her low and unrefined.—"Why," said she, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic." "Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic, I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother, when she went out a washing." There reader, if you had been present, you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too prickly to come out. It stuck in her throat. When we hear men or women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fidler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a wash-woman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

BREVITY.—The following simple form of a deed, is prescribed by the new code of laws in Virginia:

"*This deed, made the —— day of ——, in the year —— between* (here insert names of parties) *witnesseth that in consideration of* (here state the consideration) *the said —— doth* (or do) *grant unto the said —— all &c.*, (here describe the property and insert covenants or any other provisions,) *witness the following signature and seal,* (or signatures and seals.")

"*Niggerless Yankee.*"—The whig press is at last assuming its true position! It will soon be a crime in the eyes of a Taylor whig to be too poor or too honest to own a nigger:

From the Albany Atlas.

The Tone of Southern Whiggery.—While under the lead of Gen. Taylor and Senator Seward the whig of the North have resolved to back out of their anti-slavery position, the Southern whigs have found it politic to demagogue more fiercely than the opposition, in favor of Southern rights and the divine sanction which places negro slavery above all law and constitutions.

The Richmond Whig of Monday last has the following rebuke of a democratic editor who had offended it, and of democratic papers generally in the state.

"The Charlottsville paper is edited, we believe, by a locofoco Yankee. A pretty fellow to talk to us about Southern rights!

So far as we are aware all the locofoco editors in the State *do not own a dozen negroes, &c.*

It lies fitly in the mouth of this NEGROLESS YANKEE to talk to us about want of zeal for the South."

This is the language of Southern Whiggery the tone of the aristocratic niggerism that has achieved a double triumph in the election of President Taylor. This tone has only to be continued to bring to the due sense of their position the class in the Southern States who do not own negroes, and whose "negroless" condition makes them the objects of the contempt of the slave-holding aristocracy.

☞ The wedding dress of Miss Russell, at St. Louis was made of glass and cost $1500.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Allen County are requested to meet in their respective townships, on Monday, the first day of April, and appoint persons to represent them in a county convention, to be held in Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, to nominate a candidate to represent said county in the Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and candidates for such county offices as are are to be filled at the August Election; and also to select Delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating a Senatorial Delegate to the Constitutional Convention; and also a candidate for the State Senate.

The Townships are requested to send Delegates in the following proportions, viz:

Aboite,	3	Milan,	3
Adams,	4	Monroe,	3
Cedar Creek,	6	Perry,	5
Eel River,	3	Pleasant,	3
Jefferson,	3	Scipio,	3
Lafayette,	3	Springfield,	3
Lake,	3	St Joseph,	4
Madison,	3	Washington,	7
Marion,	9	Wayne,	20
Maumee,	3		

By order of the County Committee.

Fort Wayne, March 1st, 1850.

Plank Road Convention.

A meeting of the citizens of Marshall, Kosciusco, Whitley, and Allen Counties, favorable to the construction of a Plank Road from *Fort Wayne* to *Columbia, Warsaw*, and *Plymouth* will be held

AT WARSAW, ON TUESDAY 12th MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish the object.

It is particularly desired that delegations be present from each county.

Feb. 23, 1850. 2w.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New York; Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia; and No. 8 Congress Street, Boston, is *Sole Agent* for the Sentinel in those cities; and is alone authorised to receive subscriptions advertisements, &c. on our account.

Delegates to the County Convention.—Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the manner in which the delegates of our county convention are apportioned. The plan of apportionment, as agreed upon by the county convention some years ago, is, to allow the townships one delegate for every 10 democratic votes cast at the previous election, and one for every fraction exceeding 5; no township, however small, to have less than three delegates, and none, however large, to have more than 20. By comparing the present apportionment with the vote given for Gov. Wright last August, *it will be seen that it is strictly in accordance with the above plan.*

Marion *is entitled to* 9 delegates instead of 8 as published in our last, and Adams to 4 instead of 3. The error arose from not allowing the additional delegate for the fraction, Marion having given 67 votes for Wright, and Adams 36.

Our Convention.—In another column will be found a communication from "A Voter of Allen County," on the subject of the selection of democratic candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next August election. We fully agree with the writer in the views he so ably sets forth, and commend his communication to the attention of our friends throughout the county. The principle he lays down is the true democratic one, and the one by which we ought to be actuated, as well in the selection of our delegates to the county convention as in the nomination of our candidates. None but proved democrats—men who always abide by the usages of the party, and support our regular nominees—ought to be sent to our conventions; nor do we believe that any but such ought ever to be named for nomination for any office by such conventions. Let us rigidly adhere to this rule, and time serving self-interested men will have no power to distract our councils: men worthy our support will always be selected for our candidates; and as a natural consequence we shall be enabled at all times to elect them.

We have heard the names of Judge Borden, P. Hoegland, I. D. G. Nelson, E. A. McMahon, and N. McLane spoken of for delegates to the convention to amend the State Constitution. They are all good men and well qualified for the station; but with the exception of Judge Borden, we do not know what their feelings are on the subject, nor whether they desire or would accept a nomination.

For Senator we have heard Mr. Mickle, late representative from Adams and Wells, named; and as the Senator has hitherto always been taken from this county, we presume as a matter of course and as a simple act of justice to Adams and Wells, our citizens would cheerfully acquiesce in his nomination, if such is the desire of those counties. On this subject we are not advised, and should like to hear an expression from our friends there before our convention meets.

For Representative and the several county offices, we have not learned who are likely to be candidates for nomination. We think it would be well to have them named before the delegates are appointed to the county convention, and would recommend that the names of such as are to be candidates should be publicly announced.

On the Other Tack.—We notice the whigs here are rather changing ground on the Convention question. They now appear to have dropped the no-party, compromise system, and are coming out manfully under their own colors, and nominating, or rather recommending whig candidates for Delegates to the State convention exclusively. This is right. Let us have no mongrel nominations; but let each party rest its claims to public support on the correctness of its principles and the qualifications of its candidates.

A correspondent in the Times this week, who professes to be a Voter of Perry Township, recommends H. McCulloch, Judge Hanna, and D. H. Colerick (all whigs) as suitable persons to represent Allen county in the convention for amending the State constitution. The Times endorses his correspondent's views, and adds the names of J. K. Edgerton and J. H. Robinson (both whigs) as "gentlemen every way qualified to take an important and leading part in the great work now before the people of the State."

Allen Hamilton Esq is freely spoken of among the masses of the whig party as their candidate; but somehow or other the leading men, the managers of the party who figure in the columns of the whig paper, appear disposed to give him the cold shoulder, and if possible rule him off the track. If it was not that we dislike to be considered inquisitive, we would inquire why his claims are so cavalierly treated. He is certainly as popular, and his nomination would be as acceptable to the bulk of the whig party as that of any of the other gentlemen named; besides this, his political views are very liberal, and like Gen. Taylor, though a whig he is not an ultra whig. If there had been any sincerity in the no-party compromise proposed, we should have thought he would have been the very man the whigs would have nominated.

We used to hear a great deal said about a democratic *clique* in this place, who did all the wire-working in regard to bringing out and nominating candidates. Is there not a whig *clique* at work against Mr. Hamilton?

City Election.—On Monday last the following were elected *Aldermen* for the year ensuing:

1st Ward—A. M. McJunkin,
2d " C. Anderson,
3d " H. Sharp,
4th " B. W. Oakley,
5th " James Humphrey,
6th " Wm H. Briant.

There was but little interest manifested, only 292 votes being given—scarcely one third of the number of polls in the city. We hope that none who would not take the trouble of voting will hereafter complain if the city affairs are not managed to their liking.

Ohio.—H. W. King, free soil, has been elected Secretary of State; A. A. Bliss, whig, Treasurer; and G. W. Manypenny, democrat, member of the Board of Public Works.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

Congress.—Col. Bissell of Illinois has made a speech, characterized as the best and most eloquent of the *session*, in reply to the denunciations so liberally heaped on the North by Southern members. Col. Bissell has always taken moderate grounds, and sustained the South against the attacks of the abolitionists; but the course of certain southern members has of late become so violent and unjust towards the North, that the gallant Colonel could no longer stand it, and he has felt called upon to show that there are limits beyond which Northern forbearance cannot be encroached upon with impunity. A graphic sketch of parts of his *speech*, compiled from the Baltimore Sun and the Washington correspondence of the Lafayette Journal, will be found in another column. Col. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi took umbrage at Col. Bissell's *remarks in relation to the part the Mississippi* regiment took at the battle of Buena Vista; a correspondence ensued, and a duel was looked for; but the difficulty was finally adjusted through the friendly interposition of the President.

Mr. Calhoun has been seriously indisposed, but at the last accounts was recovering. He intends to speak on the California question, as soon as his strength will permit. Mr. Benton is expected to reply. Mr. Webster has not yet spoken. His speech is looked for with anxiety. Southern members confidently expect that Webster will take ground more in accordance with *their feelings than Mr. Clay has done.*

Opening of Navigation.—Laborers are busily engaged in cleaning out and deepening the canal at this place, and we are informed that water will be let in on or about the 15th inst. The Miami canal will be ready for navigation at the same time.

The Lake, we are informed, is nearly clear of ice, and by the time boats are running on the canal, lake navigation will have commenced.

Navigation will open earlier than usual this season; but we learn that the prospect for spring business is rather dull. Owing to the failure of the wheat crop last fall, the amount in store at the lake ports is very light, probably not more than half what it was last spring. Along this canal, too, the quantity is small. At this place we have not more than 30,000 to 35,000 bushels wheat, and 5000 to 7000 barrels flour on hand; at Lagro there is about 20,000 bushels wheat; west of that the quantity of grain is quite small, and the pork, owing to high rate of tolls on the canal, and the good stage of water in the Wabash, has mostly been shipped on the river to New Orleans.

Canal Steam Packet.—Mr. Doyle's canal steam packet has been running for the past two or three weeks between Cincinnati and Piqua; but as soon as water is let into our canal it is designed to have her run regularly every alternate day between Fort Wayne and Toledo. She now fully answers the most sanguine expectations of her enterprising owner, and is expected to make the trip hence to Toledo in 15 to 16 hours. Another packet is in course of construction, which when completed will run in connection with the Niagara, giving us a daily steam line between Fort Wayne and Toledo.

Fort Wayne and Piqua Plank Road.—Four miles of this work, extending from the State Line towards Decatur, are already under contract to Mr. E. A. Goddard, for $1300 per mile. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a steam saw mill at Decatur by the company, and a contract has been made with the proprietors of a mill now in course of erection at Monmouth to saw plank for several miles of the road. Every thing shows that this road is to be pushed forward to a speedy completion.

Chance for Bargains.—T. Pritchard will offer some valuable business lots at Auction next week. They are admirably situated on the Canal and Columbia street, east of Barr, and will probably at no distant day be among the most valuable business lots in the city.

☞ Capt. Sam. Mahon is announced as a candidate for Senate in the district composed of the counties of Huntington, Whitley, and Kosciusco. The Huntington Democratic Age thinks (and thinks right) that Sam is the best and strongest man the whigs have in that district.

From California.—*Inundation at Sacramento City.*—The steam ship *Alabama* has arrived from Chagres, bringing 65 passengers and $500 000 in gold dust. She also brings advices from San Francisco to the 15th Jan.

The city of Sacramento had been overflowed by water; but few spots of land were visible, and the inhabitants were suffering terribly from the dreadful calamity. Loss estimated at $1,000,000. Immense herds of cattle and other property have been swept away.—While this great flood destroys a great deal of property it will wash out the gold in great abundance.

Good News from Florida.—By a letter from a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune at Tampa, we observe that there is a very gratifying prospect of an early and satisfactory close of the Indian difficulties in Florida. The principal chiefs acceded to the terms of the government and agreed to emigrate. We see no reason to doubt that they are sincere, and will get ready to depart immediately.—The troops are so disposed as to secure their compliance were they disposed to resist further. The speedy relief of Florida from this troublesome population, and the government from a source of expense and embarrassment, will soon be accomplished.

March 7, 1850.

Mr. Editor:

Having been for a long time a subscriber for your paper, and a democrat from my youth, I feel that I should be allowed to intrude a few remarks upon your readers in relation to the selection of our candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching August election.

I have read the remarks in your last week's paper in regard to a contemplated county convention, and fully approve of all you say on the subject. We can all see the necessity for the exercise of great caution and much consideration in making all our nominations.

Our political opponents are diligently engaged in concocting some scheme by which they will be enabled to secure the selection of a delegate to the constitutional convention, and some two or three communications have appeared in the "Times," the object of two of which appears to be to draw us into some kind of a *compromise!*

One writer hints at, or of, some person who *might be induced* to serve as a delegate, who is great on "combinations;" another names Judge Borden and H. McCulloch, Esq., as suitable men to be taken up by agreement by both parties. Now of Judge Borden I will say that if he should be selected by our friends as one of *our* candidates, I should with pleasure give him my vote. The person whose name is coupled with his in the communication referred to, I am informed has no desire to become a candidate; and even if it were otherwise, eminent as he undoubtedly is for his "intimate knowledge of the subject of Banking and currency," he would not be acceptable to the democratic party. The "*combination*" man would be still more objectionable. We want no *combinations or contrivances* in our convention, by which the interests of the laboring class of community will be sacrificed to promote the interests of the capitalist. No man should be approved, or his name even proposed by the democratic party as candidate for the office or position of delegate to constitutional convention, who has any private interests antagonist to the interests of the people generally, and who has not on all occasions faithfully supported the principles and usages of the democratic party.

It is not my purpose to propose the name of any person as a candidate for any of the many offices to be filled. I know of no aspirants in this vicinity. I have no favorite name any-where to urge: all we want here is, that all our nominations should be of capable men, who have never proved false to our faith, or refused to support the regular nominees of our party; and none other ought, in my opinion, ever to be presented before a convention. A man who refuses or has ever refused to abide the result of a convention, certainly has no right to intrude himself on one for nomination.

In order to enable our friends throughout the county to act understandingly on the first Monday of April, in the selection of delegates to our county convention, it is desirable that the names of all candidates for nomination for any of the various offices to be filled by election in August, should be announced as early as possible, so that their respective merits may be canvassed by the people at their primary meetings.

A Voter of Allen County.

For the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Mr. Tigar:—Will you permit us to enquire through the medium of your paper, why the Indiana Bond Holders do not undertake some enterprise to increase the tolls on the *Wabash & Erie Canal?* There is now being constructed a railroad from Indianapolis to Bellefountain through Muncietown. Now if the bond-holders were awake to their interest they would tap that railroad with one to commence at Fort Wayne, running south through Bluffton, Hartford, Muncietown, New Castle, and Rushville, all county towns. This railroad passing through the heart of the State for agricultural purposes would not only be a profitable investment in itself but it would greatly augment the tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and shorten the distance from Muncietown to the Lake, *via* Bellefountain, some eighty miles. This road and another from Peru, south to Indianapolis would secure the trade of four fifths of the State to the Canal, when that is finally completed. Suffer the trade of the middle portion of the State, a part of Indiana to seek other markets than the towns and cities on this canal, and the tolls will hardly be worth looking after. With these auxiliaries Fort Wayne and Peru will become marts that will draw a vast amount of trade that will of necessity be floated on the Canal. Intermediate towns will also greatly increase in importance by the stimulation effected in constructing of those roads.

PUBLICO.

STATE CONVENTION.

Meeting at Lancaster, Wells Co.

At a meeting held at Lancaster, Feb. 28th, 1850, for the purpose of naming some persons for delegates to the Constitutional Convention; on motion of Dr. A. Davidson, John A. Deam was called to the Chair, and George F. Brown appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. H. Deam, Dr. Davidson was called upon to express the sense of the meeting;

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The people of this State did at the last August election decide in favor of calling a convention to amend their Constitution, and the last Legislature having passed the necessary laws with regard to calling the same, and as the people will soon be called upon to select delegates to attend said convention we think it not improper to be taking some preliminary steps towards selecting some person to represent us in said convention; and

Whereas, We hold to the doctrine that the Representative should be as near the constituents as possible, that their views may be fairly expressed; and

Whereas, The Legislature has apportioned to the counties of Adams and Wells one delegate, and to the counties of Allen, Adams, and Wells one delegate, and as the county of Allen is entitled to one delegate of herself, we think it would be no more than justice that either Adams or Wells county should have the Senatorial delegate, thereby ensuring each county a direct voice in said convention.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will strenuously insist that the senatorial delegate be given to either Adams or Wells county, believing that we are in justice entitled to have the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren of the district the Hon. Samuel S. Mickle of Adams county, as a gentleman every way qualified to represent this senatorial district in the constitutional convention.

Resolved, That we will support no person for delegate who is not a thorough-going and tried democrat.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principle of electing persons in high official stations, or bank officers to the constitutional convention.

On motion of O. K. Sutton,

Resolved, That we recommend E. K. Bascom of Bluffton, as a candidate for Representative delegate.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of holding the convention for nominating a Senatorial delegate and State Senator at Bluffton.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to address S. S. Mickle, Esq., soliciting his views and feelings respecting his nomination for delegate to the State Convention. Said committee consists of William H. Deam, George F. Brown, and O. F. Sutton.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Bluffton Bugle, Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Decatur Gazette.

JOHN A. DEAM, *Chairman*.

George F. Brown, *Secretary*.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ft. Wayne and Goshen Turnpike company, held agreeable to public notice at P. Heller's, in Eel River, on Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1850, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said company: on motion, Col. J. Spencer of Allen was called to the Chair, and D. B. Litchfield appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to present the names of suitable persons for said directors. Said committee after a short consultation reported the following: John Spencer, Robert Starkweather, Peter Heller, and Allen Pratt of Allen; J. B. L. Smith, G. W. Sheldon, and Wyman Trask, of Noble; J. D. Elsea, of Elkhart; and D. B. Litchfield, of Whitley.

On motion, *Resolved*, That we now proceed to an election by ballot. Whereupon the above named individuals were declared duly elected, having received every vote polled.

On motion, the stock books were received. The aggregate amount of stock subscribed is twenty-two thousand dollars.

There being a majority of the directors present, on motion, *Resolved*, That the directors meet at David Wolf's, in Whitley, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M., to organise said board.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ft. Wayne Sentinel and Times, the Noble County Star, and Goshen Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SPENCER, *Chairman*.

D. B. Litchfield, *Secretary*.

Plank Road Meeting at Portland.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a meeting was held at Portland, Jay co., on the 22nd instant to take into consideration the construction of a Plank Road from Winchester, Randolph county, to Decatur, Adams county. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Robt. Huey;—Enoch Bowdon was chosen President, and J. M. Haynes Secretary.

Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, then addressed the meeting in relation to the manner of constructing, cost, and utility of Plank Roads. Judge Hanna showed clearly the adaptation of such a work to this section of country, and demonstrated that the road can be constructed by the citizens of the country through which it passes without the aid of foreign capital. His address was listened to with interest, and doubtless contributed not a little to awaken the people to the importance of the work. Samuel L. Rugg, Esq., then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we accept the charter and that we organize under it and construct the road.

Addresses were then made by Messrs. E Edgar, and E. Kizer, of Randolph Co., Messrs Wm. Brandon, N. B Hawkins, of Jay, and Messrs. Rugg, and Collins of Adams Co.

The Board of Directors then proceeded to organize by electing William Brandon President. On motion the following persons were appointed a committe to solicit subscriptions for stock to said road, viz: Dixon Milligan, Jonas Votaw, Wm. Vail, and Geo. W. Bateham, of Jay Co. Westley Cotton, Wm. M. Way, Jas. Edgar, and H. L. Searl, of Randolph Co. Samuel L. Rugg, John McConnell, W. C. Stansberry, and I. G. Baker, of Adams Co. Books were then opened for subscription of stock and about ten thousand dollars were subscribed before the adjournment of the meeting. On motion it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and Secretary, be published in the Winchester Patriot, and Decatur Gazette. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ENOCH BOWDON, Pres.

J. M. Haynes, Secry.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives,—Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the resolution to refer the President's annual message.

Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, occupied the floor for one hour in commenting upon the threats of Southern men to dissolve the Union, and contended that so far as the threat was based upon any thing done by the North, it was in itself unqualified treason.

The North had, he maintained, done nothing tending to justify such proceeding. He called upon the Southern men to point the overt act of the North to justify any such step. Was it based upon the fact that nine slaveholding States had been admitted into the Union, to eight free States, since the organization of the present government—the territory of the slave States admitted being double that of the free States. The North had consented to the admission of Texas although it subserved no interest of here, and thus added slave territory to the Union equal to six of the largest of the old slave States? Was it because the North had not exercised the power, which was conceded by all sections of the Union, to abolish slavery and the slave *trade* in the District of Columbia, and over the arsenals of the United States?

He asked, was it because of the fact that the South had had most all the President's and important foreign missions, had most all the places in the Departments, and in the Army and Navy? If they could not find the pretext in the slavery question, they would find it in something else.

He spoke of the inflammatory character of Southern speeches; of their threats to dissolve the Union; of the calculations made of numerous benefits to arise to the South from the formation of a Southern Confederacy; of their vaunted chivalry, which had been used to intimidate and brow-beat Northern men.

"Mr. Chairman," [said he, in substance] "the capitol stands now precisely where it did in 1815—on Southern slave-ground. A small fleet of English vessels, after cruising for some time in Chesapeake Bay, disembarked a handful of marines and soldiers, who marched to the capitol; gave it to the flames; destroyed what they could in their way; and returned to their vessels without molestation or injury! *Where were the Southern chivalry then?* Sir, they are no cowards. I make no such accusation; and the only manner in which I can reconcile this disgraceful act with their loudly vaunted bravery is, that they were *too bashful to face the enemy!*"

Great sensation was visible throughout the Hall. Brown, of Mississippi, Clingman, of N. Carolina, and Seddons, of Virginia, were encouraged by Mr. Bissell, till they ground their teeth in anger. Brown and Seddons occupied seats immediately behind him—Clingman in front.

"The assertion had been made," (by Brown, of Miss.,) continued Mr. B., "that a Southern (the Mississippi) Regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista, after one of the Regiments from the free States had broke and fled, marched fearlessly in the face of death, and rescued victory from the jaws of defeat. Mr. Chairman, were I still and suffer this calumny against the brave John J. Harding, whose noble heart lies moulding in Spanish dust, to go uncontradicted, his spirit would rise from the earth, and reproach me with cowardise for the dastardly act."

At this juncture, with his voice pitched to its highest key, Mr. Bissell walked deliberately up the aisle, and smiting his clenched fist against the desk of Gov. Brown, "Sir," said he, "the Regiment which performed that glorious feat—the Regiment which saved the battle of Buena Vista, and rescued victory from the jaws of defeat, *was a Regiment of Freemen from a Free State*—a Regiment from the State of Illinois!" The Mississippi Regiment was not within a mile and a half of the battle at the time.

On the subject of disunion, Mr. Bissell was extremely eloquent. The peroration of his speech will be long remembered as one of the most thrilling ever uttered in the House of Representatives. Every eye, as if spell-bound, was fixed on him. Not a whisper—not a stir—was to be heard, but his own impassioned voice.

"Illinois," he continued, "raised nine Regiments to fight the battles of the country in Mexico; she will produce four times that number who will take an oath *before the Eternal God*, as I now do, that the Union shall not be dissolved!"

Seddons and Brown sprung to their feet several times during this scathing speech, to make explanations; but as Mr. Bissell was limited to an hour, he imitated their example in refusing to be interrupted.

When he had concluded, Northern men from all parts of the house—Whigs and Democrats—flocked around him, pressed him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him upon his distinguished success.

Gov. Brown marched up and down the aisles striking his fists violently on the desks, and swearing "*By G—d, I want to fight! I want to fight now—here!* We have borne to much. *They* threaten to march their G—d d—d troops against *us!* Who could bear *that?*"

But Mr. Brown didn't fight. He *did* "bear it," and he'll most likely bear a good deal more, before this question is permanently settled. The North has just began to get its "*back up*," and it will show some persons "sights," before it gets it *down* again.

Mr. Wintrop then took the floor, and defended his action as Speaker, and his course generally in regard to the slavery question.—Before he was elected he had said to the abolitionists of his own district, that however much he agreed with them on the abstract principle, he should not regard it a particular part of his duty to agitate the subject of slavery. He (Mr. W.) sympathised with no fanatics, wherever found, but when the rights and interests of the North were assailed, he had defended, as he should continue to defend them, to the best of his ability. He was opposed to ultraists at both ends of the Union. He then alluded to the denunciations of him by Messrs. Giddings and Root, and retorted upon them a severe castigation. Mr. W. then reflected severely upon the free soil party. He then averted to the question of the admission of California into the Union. He would, he said, do all he could to promote that measure. He did not believe that slavery could ever have existence there, or in any of the territories belonging to the United States, without the sanction of positive law; and he did not intend to give his aid to carry it there by the sanction of law. He then spoke eloquently of the benefits of the Union, and said whatever might come, the Union must at all hazards be preserved.

After he concluded, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, took the floor. The Committee then rose, and

The House, after the transaction of other unimportant business, adjourned till Monday next.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1850.

Prospects of Compromise—Excitement Increasing—Northern Violence—Gen. Cass's Speech.

I have witnessed, of late, no increasing signs of a disposition, north or south, to compromise the slavery question, on the contrary, I think that Congress is further off now than it ever has been from conciliation and compromise.—There is much less of conciliatory temper than has been heretofore.

Mr. Clay's plan has met with less favor than was expected for it at the North, and none whatever at the South. We shall see whether Mr. Webster, Mr. Douglass, or Mr. Clemens may be more successful. I do not believe that, in the present state of feeling, it will be either practicable or safe to pass any compromise. Nothing that the South will accept will be conceded by the North; and, should the scheme of Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, be agreed to—which is not to be expected—it is almost certain that the North would, in the next Congress, repeal it. The public nerve must become more calm before any legislation will be useful or permanent.

The northern men, who until recently, have taken little share in the slavery discussion, have got up their blood, and are hurling fierce defiance at the South. Horace Mann's speech was a declaration of war. He declared that the North would not yield an inch, even to avert the calamities of civil war. Thaddeus Stevens preached a crusade against the accursed institution. Col Bissel's speech of today, was full of scornful taunts, and fiery, invective, and fierce denunciation against the South. These are men who are addicted to no gasconade, and they mean what they say.

It appears to me that the North has assumed a higher and bolder tone than at any former time, and that the argument on which they rely is the sword.

Gen. Cass's speech in reply to Mr. Clemens was the warmest and most eloquent that he has ever delivered, and because it came from his heart. If his was not the tone of defiance it was that of despair. He warned the South that their threats had *driven the North to the wall*, and he declared emphatically, for himself, that he *could not stand it.* The claims made by Southern men in behalf of slavery, as an institution, he utterly repudiated; and, in fact, his whole speech consisted of objurgations against the South, and the expression of a positive belief that the question must lead to civil war.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamship America reached Halifax on Saturday night, bringing advices from all parts of Europe two weeks later than previously received. The news is quite interesting.

England.—Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament has met, the Queen's speech delivered, and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of the Ministers been developed. Both Houses were opened by proxy on the 31st ult., when the speech from the throne was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

Ireland.—The intelligence from this unfortunate county is more heart rending than ever. Cultivation is seemingly stagnant, and trade is more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration for the United States has again set in, but unfortunately for the people, the means is not now generally left to enable them to escape from local tyranny and destitution.

France.—On Monday Paris was again the scene of much excitement, and the city has since been in a state of siege. Serious disturbances were created by a mob at Rue St. Morton. The police authorities came to cut down certain of the trees of liberty planted during the revolution. From the facts given (which, by the way, are rather conflicting,) it would appear that when the order for the destruction of these last emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered around, and the police acting under orders from the Executive, proceeded to cut down the trees. The latter were resisted and dispersed by the people, but a strong body of military advancing at this moment, the mob was put to flight with the loss of several wounded, while the troops were hardly molested. At the latest date all was quiet, and no fears of a further outbreak were entertained.

The Moniteur attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President of the Republic to concentrate the Government of the country in his own person. Beyond the fact of the riot, the French news is not of much importance.

Rome.—It is now stated that the Pope is about to return to Rome. It is believed the Spanish Garrison would evacuate Rome on the arrival of his Holiness.

Russia.—Accounts from Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians, the latter having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

Turkey.—The escape of Madame Kossuth and the fact of her having joined her husband, are confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

Greece.—Advices from Athens state that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and Greek Governments, and that there had been a total suspension of diplomatic relations. The English fleets had blockaded the ports, but it is supposed the difficulty will be amicably settled.

Prussia.—All the articles of the proposed Constitution, except one, making the Ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed upon by the Chambers, and the King, had taken the solemn oath to support the Constitution.—There was great rejoicing in Berlin, Denmark and the Duchies.

The session of State was opened by the King in person on the 30th ult. Reverting to the Schleswig Holstein Duchies he says: "The war has not yet terminated, it is only suspended. I hope, however, that the negotiation in progress will lead to the desired end, provided my misled subjects do not meet with support from greater powers."

Commercial.—The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is still flattering.—Late accounts from India warrant the anticipation of increased orders from that quarter.

The Corn market is depressed. Flour is not much enquired after, and prices have fallen one shilling to one shilling and six pence per brl. on good brands. Indian Corn has receded 6d. per quarter.

From the Lafayette Courier.

CANAL TOLLS.

To the Editor of the Lafayette Courier:

Sir,—In your daily paper of the 6th inst. I notice a communication in regard to the comparative tolls on the Wabash and Erie and other Western Canals, which does not truly represent this subject. The error of the writer is in confining his comparison with the Miami Canal to the *through* trade from the Ohio river to the Lake. Had he taken any intermediate point on the Miami canal, say Piqua or Dayton, the comparative statement would have presented a very different aspect, and in principle would have been more just.

On the Miami Canal the Toll on produce shipped entirely *through* from Cincinnati to Toledo, 249 miles, is only $1,60 per ton, as stated in the article referred to, while on the same produce, when shipped from a point two miles north of Piqua to Toledo, 150 miles, the toll is $2,00 per ton. In like manner, *through* merchandise passing from Toledo to Cincinnati, 249 miles, pays only 15 cts. per hundred, when if the same merchandise be landed only 100 miles from Toledo on the Miami canal, it is charged 20 cents per hundred. This striking difference, affecting so essentially the whole question, your correspondent, inadvertantly no doubt, has overlooked.

The very low toll charged by the Ohio Board on produce shipped *at Cincinnati* for the Lake has been induced principally by the strong competition of the Ohio river in connexion with the Pennsylvania canals, and more especially by the Beaver and Erie route. The canal from Erie to Beaver is much shorter than any other artificial connection between the river and the lake, and forwarders are therefore enabled to take pork, flour and other produce by that route from Cincinnati to Lake Erie at very low rates. To secure a part of the Cincinnati shipment to the Miami canal, the Board reduced their toll very low on these articles but the reduction applies only to the produce shipped *at Cincinnati* for Toledo. In this their policy was sound, for without the reduction they could expect no part of this freighting, while with it they hoped to do a share.—Though their charge might amount only to a few cents per barrel, yet under these circumstances it was so much added to their revenue, without any loss as an offset. The same considerations apply to merchandise destined to Cincinnati, or to any part of the Ohio Valley below, and induced a corresponding reduction on goods passing entirely through from lake to river. The writer of this was at Columbus in the winter of 1847–8 when these facts were strongly urged upon the Ohio Board of Public Works by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, and he is therefore not mistaken as to the peculiar circumstances which induced the very low rates on *through* transportation, which your correspondent now sets up as a standard for the general *way* business of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The competition of the Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati has furnished a further reason for reduced tolls on the Miami canal, operating also on the way trade as well as on the through trade.

The lighter charges upon *through* freight passing from the lake to the Ohio river is common to other public works besides the Miami canal, and the necessity for the distinction is well understood by Commercial men. On the Ohio canal, produce passing from Zanesville on the Muskingum river to Cleveland, 167 miles, pays $2.17 per ton; but if the same produce pass entirely through the canal from the Ohio river, 309 miles, it is charged but $2,00 per ton. So on the Michigan Central Railroad, a bbl. of flour passing from Kalamazoo, an intermediate point, to Detroit, is charged more than if transported over the entire road, from lake Michigan. On the Western Railroad, in Massachusetts, this principle is carried still further—a larger price being charged on a bbl. of flour, from Albany to a point 57 miles east, than if it passes entirely through from Albany to Boston. The injustice of referring to the reduced charges for *through* freight, on either of these works, as a rule for the Wabash and Erie Canal, which has not yet reached the Ohio river, must be manifest.

A more just comparison between the Wabash and Erie and Miami Canals, may be made by leaving out of view the *through* commerce from lake to river. Taking a few articles of largest export from the Wabash Valley, and estimating the toll thereon between Toledo and a point 160 miles distant therefrom, on each canal, which would be a central point on each work, the comparison is as follows:

	Miami Valley. To Toledo. 160 miles.	*Wabash Valley.* To Toledo. 160 miles
Pork per ton,	$2,00	$2,12
Lard, "	2,00	2,12
Bacon, "	2,00	2,12
Flour per barrel.	16 cts. 2 mills	22 cts. 5 mills
Wheat per bushel,	5 " 3 "	6 " 36-10 "
Corn, " "	4 " 2 "	2 " 68-10 "
Oats, " "	2 " 4¾ "	2 " 4¾ "

Taking into view the fact that corn, on which the toll is very low, exceeds greatly in quantity any other single article of export from the Wabash Valley, it does not appear that the average charge on agricultural products from the Wabash is any higher than from the Miami Valley. On merchandise the toll is higher, and on salt it is lower on the Wabash and Erie than on the Miami Canal, calculating for the distance above given. Looking to the agricultural interest as the basis of public prosperity, the Trustees seem to have been careful to burthen this interest as lightly as possible, in the distribution of the necessary tolls.

But it is not strictly just to refer to the tolls on the Miami Canal, even to intermediate points, as the standard for a judicious and proper tariff on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—These works are not any longer similarly situated. Since the completion of the Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati, running parallel with, and only 15 to 30 miles distant from the Miami Canal, the State of Ohio has been compelled to reduce her tolls on this single work below the rates still charged on all other canals. Previous to the opening of the Railroad, the tolls on the Miami Canal were quite as high as now charged on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The only Western Canal which is similar to our work, in respect to its connections, the character of its commerce, and its proximity to rival routes, is the Ohio Canal extending from Cleveland into the interior. The tolls now charged on that work correspond very nearly with our charges, as will be seen by the comparative statement which follows:

	From the Interior. To Cleveland. 160 miles.	*Wabash Valley.* To Toledo. 160 miles.
Pork per ton,	$2.10	$2.12
Lard "	2.10	2.12
Bacon "	2.19	2.12
Flour per bbl.	22 cts. 7 mills	22 cts. 9 mills.
Wheat per bushel	7 " 5 "	6 " 4 "
Corn " "	3 " 5 "	3 " 68-10"
Oats " "	2 " 8 "	2 " 4 3-4

Merchandise going south from Cleveland is charged near 10 per cent. less, while salt and salt fish pay about 30 per cent. more than on the Wabash and Erie Canal. On iron, nails and castings, the toll is alike on both canals.

For the purpose of subjecting the comparison to a more accurate test, and extending it over a greater length of the canals, I have computed carefully;

1st. The aggregate tolls paid on seven leading articles of export from Lafayette to Toledo, together with seven articles of largest import to the same point, to-wit: corn, wheat, flour, pork, lard, bacon, seeds, merchandise, salt, iron, nails and castings, coffee, sugar and molasses, tobacco, glass-ware and white lead; taking the business of that office for 1849. The amount actually paid on these articles I find to be $84,984.

2d. The aggregate toll that equal quantities of same articles would pay on the Ohio Canal, between Cleveland and a point equally distant with Lafayette from the lake, at the rates now charged on that canal, which I find amounts to $90,608.

I have thus demonstrated, with the greatest accuracy of which questions of this nature are susceptible, that the existing tariff of tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, which some have supposed higher than is charged on similar western canals, is in fact lower than the existing tolls on the canals of Ohio, other than the Miami canal, in respect to which there exists a peculiar necessity for lower rates.

It will surely not be contended in opposition to this view that the trade between the lake and the towns on the Wabash is *through* trade, in the sense in which that term is applied to the trade between the lake and the Ohio.—The Wabash is a noble river, affording to the western part of our State a valuable navigation for a part of the year. But it is not the Ohio, nor does it afford like facilities as a commercial channel, leading east as well as south. If a connection with the Wabash at Lafayette be the same, in a commercial sense, as a connection with the Ohio at Cincinnati, as seems to have been assumed in the comparative statement of tolls before alluded to, why has the canal been extended along its bank and thence to the Ohio river? Or why is the freight on a bbl. of pork from Lafayette to New Orleans 89 to 90c., when it is but 45 from Cincinnati? So long as there exists this difference in freight to New Orleans, amounting to $2,19 per ton, it is not difficult to perceive the reason for reducing tolls on *through* trade from Cincinnati to the Lake, to a standard lower than is necessary, or proper between Lafayette and the lake.

I do not undervalue the Wabash navigation, nor is there ground to suppose that the Trustees and the Ohio Board, in the adjustment of tolls, will fail to regard the competition which it offers for the transportation of many leading articles. But in this matter there is need of discrimination, based upon accurate information as to the course of trade. With a view of furnishing the Trustees such information, I have for three years past collected as accurately as possible and made matter of record, the entire river shipments of *produce from* Delphi to the south line of Vigo county. By comparing these as far down as the canal has been navigable, with the shipments by canal, the discrimination demanded by a sound and intelligent policy will be plainly indicated.

These statistical tables do not indicate that, in the shipment of grain, the Wabash river is likely to compete with the canal. Taking the entire valley *from Lafayette* to Perrysville inclusive, the movement of corn in 1847 was by river 175,209 bushels and by canal 903,105 bushels. In 1849 no corn was shipped by river from this portion of the valley, while the shipment by canal amounted to 1306,205 bushels. Of wheat there was shipped south in 1,847 from the same portion of the valley 39,-243 bushels, and by canal 401,099 bushels.—In 1849 I could not ascertain that any wheat was shipped by river.

In this connection the abandonment of the flat boat commerce as the canal is extended, which furnished the most convenient means of shipping grain, should be noticed. In 1848, sixty flat boats were loaded with produce from all points between Delphi and Perrysville inclusive. In 1848 the number was reduced to 23, and in 1849 I could not learn that a single flat boat loaded with produce passed out from any point above coal Coal creek. These facts indicate that the entire grain export of the valley, so far as the canal is made navigable, will ordinarily, seek its market through the canal, even at present tolls. The expense of sacking necessary to its shipment by steam boats, together with considerations of climate, must secure this result.

With regard to the articles of pork bacon, lard and salt meat the case is different. A comparison of the statistical tables for the last three years shows about an equal shipment in each direction, under the existing rate of toll, taking the entire valley from Lafayette to Perrysville. These articles, unlike grain, furnish a convenient freight for steamboats, and are ready for shipment at the season when the Wabash is usually high. The propriety of reducing tolls on this class of exports is at this time, as I understand, receiving due consideration with the Trustees and the Ohio Board.

The chief aim of this communication is to place before the public a just comparative view of the tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the canals of Ohio, through the same channel in which the distorted comparison of your correspondent has appeared. I take no stand against a revision of the existing tariff. On the contrary, as the canal is extended to new and more remote districts, or as the Wabash river may be found to divert the commerce from the canal, a reduction on some articles may be required, and I doubt not, is already embraced in the plans of the Trustees. Without sanctioning unqualifiedly the view which your correspondent has given, as an axiom, that "the lower the rates of tolls, the greater the amount of revenue accruing to the State," it is nevertheless true that reasonable charges, levied with due discrimination, are most advantageous to all parties. On this subject I can freely concur in your view as expressed in the Courier of the 19th ult., that "a discriminating rate of tolls should be established in favor of all articles at points so situated that competition is invited or exists by other means of transportation, sufficient to control the shipment of property."

Though not authorised to speak for the Trustees, yet I may say that their policy will unquestionably embrace fully this principle; and I feel assured they will be gratified to receive from gentlemen, at commercial points, such facts and suggestions as may aid them in giving it a practical and judicious application.

Amongst your commercial men there seems to prevail, in the main, a liberal and intelligent view of this subject. All agree that the canal should have a revenue adequate to its maintainance, and compensatory for its construction. If there be a difference of opinion it relates to the particular rates of toll which will produce the largest revenue. This is a matter of calculation, to be settled, not by a glance at the subject, but from a careful estimate of the comparative quantities of the several articles which would be transported on the canal at the present and at reduced rates of toll.

J. L. WILLIAMS.

Lafayette, Feb. 21, 1850.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana, in the case of E. T. H. Gibson vs. B. B. Stevens. The amount pending on the issue was some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The following report we find in the Tribune of the 18th inst.:

Supreme Court of the United States.—Washington, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1850.—No. 37. *E. T. H. Gibson vs. B. B. Stevens.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

Gold Machinery.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Commodore Stockton is now shipping five small engines, with boilers, and three sets of a portable apparatus for stamping, washing and separating gold from the rock in which it is usually found, on board the barque Sultan, bound to San Francisco.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed.

Respectfully Yours,
DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

☞ See Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column.—For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Sentinel,
Fort Wayne, March 9th, 1850.

Wheat 80; Flour 4 00 a 4 10; Corn 25 a 28; Oats 23 a 25; Rye 40; Barley 50; Potatoes 31; Butter 10 a 12; Eggs 8; Beans 75; Bacon 4 a 5; Lard 5.

Beef cattle are scarce and worth 3¼ a 3½; a first rate lot would command 4c.

DIED,—On the 2d inst., Mary Watson, only child of Watson and Mary Wall, aged 5 months and 12 days.

On the 6th ult., at Jacksonville, Florida, aged about 25 years, Charles M. Carslee, formerly of this place.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between James Humphrey and John Brown, under the firm of Humphrey & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late company are in the hands of J. Humphrey; but either of the partners are authorised to settle for the late firm. All persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle; and all having tomb-stones finished at the shop, will please call and take them away.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
JOHN BROWN.

The Marble and Stone Cutting will be carried on by JAMES HUMPHREY.

The Stone, Lime, and Masonry by JOHN BROWN.

Fort Wayne, March 1, 1850. 3w36

Valuable Business Lots
AT AUCTION

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock P. M., several valuable business lots admirably situated on the Canal and Columbia street, east of Barr.

These lots are the best situated for business of any now in market, and offer a favorable opportunity for the investment of capital.

Title indisputable; and sale without reserve. Terms.—One half cash, and the balance in two instalments at one and two years.

Immediately after the above Sale will also be offered a good 60-feet Lot in Hanna's Addition, with a small and comfortable BRICK HOUSE, Barn, &c. erected thereon, formerly belonging to John Kime. The house is new and in complete repair, and will make a comfortable residence for a small family.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

E. Stapleford, Auctioneer
March 9, 1850

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two fi. fas. directed to me from the clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 30th day of March, 1850, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: Part of lot No. seventy five (75), on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, described as follows, to wit: Commencing 20 feet east of the south-west corner of said lot fronting east 20 feet fronting on Main street, thence north to a line parallel with the west line of said lot to the alley, thence west on said alley 20 feet, thence south on a line parallel with the west line of said lot to the place of beginning; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of John P. H. Sixty at the suit of Samuel Hanna, et al.

S. S. MORSS, Sheriff A. C.
By T. Hoagland, Dep'ty.

Fort Wayne, Mar. 9, 1850. [$2 30] 3w36

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing by and between C. E. Goodrich, Homer King, A. B. Hall and Samuel A. Bartlett, under the name and firm of Goodrich, King & Co. is this day dissolved by Samuel C. Freeman's taking the interest of Samuel A. Bartlett in said firm. The business will be continued as heretofore in the name of Goodrich, King & Co.—who would be glad to favor their former customers and friends with the various kinds of Stoves, Plows, Sugar, Salt and other kinds of Kettles, &c., they are manufacturing. As our variety is now large and daily increasing, we flatter ourselves we can render it satisfactory to all.

GOODRICH, KING & Co.

Fort Wayne, January 19, 1850. 3m33.

Fort Wayne & Columbia Plank Road Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be an election of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Columbia plank road company at the office of S. & W. S. Edsall in Fort Wayne, on the 15th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for said company.

By order of the Directors,
WM. ROCKHILL, Pres't.

I. D. G. Nelson, Clerk.
Feb. 19, 1850. td--34.

The Old Drug Store
Once more in Motion.

CHAS. R. WALKER having taken charge of the *Old Drug Store* formerly occupied by Dr. Beecher, is now ready to supply Physicians and Families and all others who may wish to purchase, with

Pure Drugs and Medicines

at the lowest prices. We would enumerate *articles and quantities regardless of expense*, but the Printers inform us that our neighbors have used all the Ciphers, and we shall have to wait until a fresh supply is received. "So mote it be."—We can only say that we could *Drug* equal to any; therefore we shall have to be modest in spite of ourselves in the way of advertising.—Come one, come all, examine prices and qualities and we shall be satisfied. Recollect the Old Drug Store is the place to buy cheap.

Feb. 1, 1850. y31

EXHIBIT

OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the city of Fort Wayne, for the financial year ending the 4th day of March, A. D. 1850.

RESOURCES.

The Taxes Delinquent for the year 1848, amounted to	611 40	
The Taxes on the duplicate for the year 1849,	3,611 01	
The Balance due on subscription for Engine No. 2,	80 00	
		$4,302 41

RECEIPTS.

There has been received at the Treasury during the financial year the following amounts as specified, viz:

For Taxes collected delinquent in 1848,	475 08	
" " on duplicate of 1849,	3,131 52	
" Licenses of Theatres, Circuses, &c.,	82 90	
" " " Auctioneers,	50 00	
" Commissions on Sales by Auctioneers,	31 65	
" Fines collected,	50 50	
" Am't paid by Trustees W. & E. Canal towards making drain, and embankment in Ewing's Lane,	12 50	
		3,834 15

EXPENDITURES.

There has been expended by the city during the financial year the following sums, to wit:

For work on Barr Street Culvert,	390 37	
" " " Berry " "	21 19	
" " " Clinton " "	76 13	
" " " Columbia "	2 00	
" " " Griffith " "	33 90	
" " " Harrison "	40 00	
" " " Jefferson "	26 00	
" " " Barr Street,	2 13	
" " " Calhoun "	5 88	
" " " Cass "	3 00	
" " " Washington "	30 00	
" " " Bridge on Columbia Street,	13 93	
" " " " Ewing's Lane,	11 97	
" Appropriations on Bridge in Water st.,	25 00	
" For work on Drain in Griffith Street,	44 72	
" " " Ditch and embankment in Ewing's Lane,	20 63	
" Work in Ditching and Filling Ponds in west part of City,	36 27	
" Work in filling up lots No. 65 and 69 O. P.,	2 24	
" Work " " City Lot No. 100, O. P.,	3 00	
" Work " " Ponds near Miller's Cab. Shop,	9 63	
" Work in Cleansing streets promiscuously,	395 86	
" Lime operation " "	24 25	
" Medicine for, and Nursing Cholera Patients,	323 00	
" Medicine and Medical attendance on Cholera Patients,	120 00	
For Equipments of Fire Co. No. 2,	126 26	
" repairing engine and Hose cart No. 2,	26 15	
" Amount paid L. Hatton & Co. in part for Engine No. 2,	100 00	
" Repairing Engine House of Engine No. 2,	14 70	
" Repairing " " " No. 1,	33 30	
" Stove for " " "	14 13	
" Hauling Ladders for " "	1 50	
" Repairing Engine No. 1,	43 50	
" appropriation to purchase hose for No. 1,	110 00	
" Buckets lost at Fires,	12 00	
" Work at "	10 38	
" Removing and burying nuisances,	35 87	
" Attorney's Fees,	25 00	
" Small Pox Patients,	8 36	
" Costs in case of W. G. & G. W. Ewing vs. S. S. Morss, City Collector,	91 05	
" Interest paid F. E. Fleming on notes paid for City Lot,	66 00	
" Blank Books,	5 00	
" Jailer's Fees,	10 30	
" Building Watch House	306 15	
" Printing,	141 40	
" Rent of Mayor's Office during M. W. Huxford's Administration,	32 50	
" Furniture for Mayor's Office,	5 00	
" Salary of Mayor,	300 00	
" High Constable and Street Commissioners,	157 08	
" Deputy High Constable,	73 63	
" Collector of Taxes,	363 88	
" Recorder,	100 00	
" Assessor,	75 00	
" Treasurer,	66 00	
" Aldermen,	153 00	
" Services on Committees,	18 00	
" Expenses of Elections,	7 00	
		3,481 94

Indebtedness of City at the Close of Financial Year.

To balance due on purchase of engine No 2,	217 38	
" " " " " city lot No. 104, O. P.	571 81	
" Amount City Orders uncancelled is sued on other accounts,	750 83	
		1,540 17

Resources of the City remaining at the Close of Financial Year.

Balance of Taxes due on Delinquent List of 1848,	136 32	
" " " " Duplicate, 1849,	479 57	
" in the Treasury	341 05	
" due on subscription to Engine No. 2,	80 00	
		1,036 94

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

The Cholera Expenditures (marked thus *) amount to	776 71	
" Extraordinary repairs to Culverts,	407 59	
" Appropriations on and construction of Bridges,	46 65	
" " to and Equipments of Fire Companies, &c.,	245 06	
" Building Watch House,	306 15	
" Rent of Mayor's Office in M. W. Huxford's time,	32 80	
		1,025 96

The Expenditures under ordinary circumstances would not have exceeded $1,554 97.

O. P. MORGAN, *City Recorder.*

Fort Wayne, Feb. 30, 1850.

Notice.

THE partnership between the undersigned and A. P. Chapman, under the firm of Buchanan & Co. being dissolved, the undersigned informs his friends that he carries on the business on his own account, at the Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for

Steam Engines, Mill Work, Ploughs, and Castings of every description.

Until other arrangements are made the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1850. 6w35

ARE YOU INSURED?

NO EXCUSE NOW.

The Lafayette Insurance Co.
OF LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL $200,000.

THE Charter of this Company was granted Feb. 8th, 1836. They are now ready to insure all kinds of property, such as Warehouses, Churches, Academies, and Public Schools, Hotels and Taverns, Livery Stables and Tavern Barns, Country Stores, Flour Mills, Lumber Yards, Iron Foundries, Breweries, Machine Shops, Tanneries, Saw Mills, Cargoes of Sail Vessels, Steam or Canal Boats, contents of Stores, &c., &c. Risks taken on Goods from all the Eastern cities to this place as low as any Company in the States. We now present to the good people of Fort Wayne an Insurance Company of our own state—an Insurance Company that in a very short time will take the lead of every other foreign company doing business in this State.—The question cannot now be raised: I do not know the company; it is a Yankee humbug.—Here we have the best men in the State of Indiana at the head and bottom of the Company; and another grand consideration to those who insure in this company, should losses happen and litigation and trouble occur, we have not to send East and receive just what they say will be a compensation to the loser. Here we have a Company located close to our own door, Lafayette, Indiana, with the very best of men as officers Directors and Stockholders.

The Stockholders of the Company are as follows:

Joseph S. Hanna,	Jerome B. Cox,
John Purdee,	Martin L. Pierce,
Rudolph S. Ford,	William A. Potter,
Godlove S. Orth,	Mark Jones,
James Spears,	Thos. S. Cox,
Erasmus M. Weaver,	Edward H. Brackett,
Sam'l Hoover,	Peter Ball,
Owen Ball,	Lorenzo Cadwell,
Henry T. Sample,	Jos. G. Wilson,
Alexander Wilson,	Nathan H. Stockwell,
Thos. P. Emerson,	Jacob Walker,
Addison M. Crane,	Chas. W. Bangs,
Daniel Brawley,	James Howe,
John Lily,	Cyrus Ball,
Lemuel Devort,	Austin P. Linn,

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Orth, James Spears, Jacob Walker, T. S. Cox, E. M. Weaver, N. H. Stockwell, Mark Jones, Martin L. Pierce, E. H. Brackett.

OFFICERS.

G. S. Orth, Pres't. A. M. Crane, Sec'y
E. H. Brackett, Sol. Jacob Walker, Gen. Ag't.

The undersigned is happy to present to the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity a company like the above, of which not the least objection can be raised, and can assure the public that the rates will be as low as all responsible companies, and that all losses will be settled with honor and liberality and dispatch. He would also claim that it is a duty for each and every man who has property to insure to do it in a good company of our own State. Keep all the money at home; we need it as much as the rich Nabobs of the East.

CHARLES WHITMORE, Agent.

Also, General Agent for the
Washington Co. Mutual Ins. Co.
Hartford Life & Health Ins. Co.
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 22, 1850. 34—tf.

The Old Tin Shop—Removal.

R. SUTHERLAND informs his friends that he has REMOVED to the *City Foundry Stove Depot*, one door east of Gray's Old Store, where he hopes for a continuation of the patronage received at his Old Stand. He has made arrangements with the Foundry to have a constant supply of superior STOVES; and having employed an additional number of workmen, will keep a full assortment of TINWARE on hand. All orders executed with dispatch, and in the most workmanlike style—terms moderate.

Feb. 16, 1850. 33

Furniture for Sale.

MRS. H. MILLER, intending to leave Fort Wayne in the spring, offers for sale the whole of her household furniture. It will be sold in lots and at prices to suit purchasers.

Feb. 23, 1850. 1t34

My Old Poney,

A Brown pacer, black legs, long mane and tail, jumped out of the field a short time since, and strayed off. Any person knowing his whereabouts, or having him in possession, will be literally paid to bring him to me.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 19, 1850, 3t31.

Ordinance

To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate Hogs."

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that no swine shall be suffered to run at large within the taxable limits of said city, after the month of March, A. D. 1850.

Sec. 2. Any swine found running at large within said limits, after said date, shall be taken up by the High Constable of said city, whose duty it shall be to secure them in a good and sufficient enclosure provided by said city council and, after giving three days notice in writing on the four corners of the public square, proceed to sell them all to the highest bidder; said sale to be by public outcry and for cash only: *Provided*, however, that if the owner of such swine shall claim and prove the same, and pay to said High Constable the sum of twenty five cents per head, before their sale, they shall be delivered to the owner.

Sec. 3. Out of the proceeds of said sales and monies thus obtained, the High Constable shall retain 50 per cent. for his fees and expenses of keeping such swine as he may take up, and the balance he shall pay into the city treasury, with an accurate account thereof, within six days from the receipt thereof, under a penalty of $50 for each neglect.

Sec. 4. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Attest WM. STEWART, *Mayor.*
O. P. Morgan, *Recorder.*

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his well known FARM, 6 miles east of Fort Wayne. For particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the farm. R. McDONALD.

Adams Township, Jan. 23, 1850.

LEAD SASH.

THE Subscriber has procured a Glazier's Vice and other necessary machinery from England, and is now prepared to furnish LEAD SASH of various sizes—warranted equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the country.—He refers those wishing information to Rev. J. S. Large and the congregation of Trinity Church in this city. THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 6, 1850. 1(29).

Horses Wanted.

THE subscribers will pay the highest price in goods for a number of Horses. Those having any to dispose of, would do well to call at our Store, two doors west of Colerick's Exchange. BARNES & LITTLE.

Jan. 4, 1850 27.

County Records.

A Large quantity of Russian bound County Records can be found at No. 2 Hanna's Block. 31

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have not paid their subscriptions in full to the *Fort Wayne & Ligonier Turnpike Company*, that if the same is not paid on or before the 28th day of March next, at the office of S. Hanna in Fort Wayne, suit will be immediately commenced against all such delinquent subscribers.

By order of the Board,
O. W. JEFFERDS, *Clerk.*

Fort Wayne, Jan. 23, 1850. 30.

Not in the Combination.

THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, one of the most substantial in the country, and operating on a capital as large and well secured as that of any other, continues to take risks against fire at the OLD RATES, not being in the *Combination* which has so greatly raised the premium required by other companies.

Payment of all loss made within sixty days after the loss has been ascertained and established, *without any deduction whatever.*

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, Jan. 28, 1850. 0t.

New Drugs, New Year,
AND NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES B. SHOAFF would respectfully announce to the doctors, merchants and others about to purchase anything in the drug line to give him a call. His stock it is not possible to enumerate, for no newspaper proprietor would attempt the job. A few articles and quantities can be mentioned, viz:

620 lbs. Eng. Calomel,	650 lbs. Turkish Opium,
200 " Blue Mass,	300 oz. Sulph. Morphine
3000 oz. Quinine,	300 lbs. Cantharides,
600 lbs. Rhubarb,	2100 lbs. Soc. Aloes,

1800 lbs. Aqua Ammonia, &c., &c. in corresponding quantities,

PAINTS, &C.

10000 lbs. Ven. Red,	20000 Sp. Brown,
1000 " Umber,	3000 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,	100000 Segars

of the best quality, and a general assortment of Liquors of the best quality, which every body in Fort Wayne is aware of, even to the Druggists themselves.

CHEMICALS.

My stock of chemicals is composed of a greater variety than any store west of the Ohio river not excepting Cincinnati.

PERFUMERY.

The ladies have reduced my stock considerably, but I have a few more left, and expect a new supply soon.

This notice has been published for the public good; the expense has been considerable its true, but looking to the patronage of a generous public, I shall never withold any advertisement to inform them where to get "*right*" things at "*right*" prices. JAMES B. SHOAFF,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Jan. 26.—30 under Odd Fellows' Hall.

EDGAR CONKLING, WILLIAM WOOD, ALFRED WOOD.

Conkling, Wood & Co.

North side of Court Street, east of Broadway,
CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,	Paris Green,
No. 1 Do.	Chrome Green,
Red Lead,	" Yellow,
Litharge,	" Red,
Putty,	Chinese Blue,
Whiting, "fire dried,"	Assorted colored Paints in Oil,
Paris White,	
Cider Vinegar.	

WE have adopted the most approved method, as practised by the Eastern Manufacturers, in manufacturing White Lead, and will warrant it equal to any made in the United States. Will warrant the quality of each article we manufacture to be as good as can be procured, and to give entire satisfaction.—Offered at the lowest prices on usual time or discount for Cash

*** *Cash paid for* Castor Beans & Flax Seed
January 19, 1850. y29.

THE PEOPLE'S VADE MECUM, comprising a collection of valuable Receipts in the useful and interesting arts, with a few simple and curious experiments in Chemistry, including Medicine, Perfumery, Cookery, Farriery, Dyeing, Confectionary, Domestic Economy, &c., &c. price 10 cents. C. L. HILL.

Feb. 2, 1850. 31

CITY
Insurance Company
OF CINCINNATI.

Will Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE, *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Warehouses and Contents, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, Vessels building or repairing, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize generally.*

DIRECTORS.

E. B. Reeder,	Wm. Burnet
George Carlisle,	J. C. Thorp,
J. M. Blair,	H. Rayes,
J. P. Kilbreth,	E. S. Haines,

H. L. Hoffman
E. B. REEDER, *President.*
N. Gregory, *Secretary.*

*** Office,—No. 8 Front street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 Court House.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 9, 1849. 23—tf.

SAMUEL EDSALL tenders his respects to all persons indebted to him, and takes this method of informing them that *no longer indulgence can be given.* His notes, books, &c. are kept in the office over S. & W. S. Edsall's store, where either himself or Mr. Sinclear will at all times be in readiness to effect settlements. All interested will please attend to this call and save costs.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9, 1850. 28-t.

CAPS,—Gold-Digger's, Fur, Cloth and Silk Caps, just rec'd MRS. DYKES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHARLES WHITMORE.

Nov. 17, 1849 General Agent for Indiana.

NEW DRUG STORE.
WATSON WALL & CO.

On Calhoun Street, next door to Peter Kiser's.

ARE now opening a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Oils, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Wines, Brandy, &c., &c.

each and of the best quality, selected with care in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, which we offer to the medical profession and public generally confident of their being pure and unadulterated. Among which are

90 lbs. Eng. Calomel, extra.	30 lbs. Cantharides.
50 " Blue Mass, "	20 " " pow'd.
60 " Turkish Opium opt.	20 " Fresh Ergot.
100 oz. John Farr's Quinine.	3 bbls. Camphor.
20 " Sulph. Acet. Morphine	6 " Epsom Salts.
30 " Pulv. Jalap.	1 " At. Cayenne Pepper.
10 " " Ipecac.	2 " Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 " Rhenbarb opt.	2 boxes Tartaric Acid.
7 " Rad Rhei.	100 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
1 " Irish Moss (picked.)	100 " Spts Nitre.
1 " Gum Arabic (white.)	50 " Sulph. Ether.
5 " India Senna,	200 " Soc. Aloes.
100 " Aloes, "	20 " Ol. Origanum.
10 " Spigelia.	20 " Peppermint.

Among a variety of CHEMICALS, to which we invite the attention of the medical profession, are

Ferrocyanuret Quinine.	Iodide Lead (Cuviers.)
Valeriant "	" Arsenic.
Citrate "	Sulph. Hyd. Rub.
Emetine	Proto Iodide Mer.
Elaterium	Bin Iodine "
Succinic Acid.	Pure Nitrate Silver.
Tartrate Iron.	" " " chrystals.
Nitrate Iron.	Tannic Acid.
Tart. Iron and Potassa.	Chloric Ether.
Tartarate Potassa.	Cod Liver Oil (pure.)
Cyanuret Potassa.	

To our friends and the public generally who are fond of a good CIGAR, we can offer a variety to suit all tastes.

10,000 Colorados.	5,000 Semiramis.
5,000 Casaderes.	10,000 La Norma.
2,000 Regalias.	5,000 La Flora.

300 lbs. cold Cavendish TOBACCO.

We would invite the attention of *Cabinet Makers, Painters and Country Merchants* to examine our stock of PAINTS, &c., &c., before purchasing elsewhere, as we would like to show them

1000 lbs. best Eng. Ven. Red.	100 lbs. Ferra de Sienna.
2000 " 2d quality " "	10 packs good Gold Leaf.
100 " Turkish Umber.	200 papers Bronze, assorted colors.
30 kegs Pure White Lead.	
200 " No. 1 " "	10 bbls Turpentine.
3 bbls. Copal Varnith of Queen City V. Company.	
2 " Japan Dryer " "	
10 " Linseed Oil from Dayton Mills.	

and any quantity of Whiting, Window Glass, Putty, Alum, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, &c., which we will be pleased to sell low for cash.

Also, on hand, for medical purposes, a choice article of WINES, BRANDY, &c.

2 bbls. best Otard pale Brandy	2 " Mountain Malaga.
2 " " " dark "	1 " real Shenoir Irish Whiskey.
1 " Cognac "	
3 " Port Wine (Charlton.)	1 " Pure Jim Hollands.
2 " 2d quality Port Wine.	1 " Jamaica Rum.
2 " South side Madeira.	

We could offer thousands of other articles in our line, but have no wish to occupy the newspaper ourselves, nor pay heavily for advertising. We expect to sell at a light profit, as we will convince those who favor us with a call.

WATSON WALL & Co.
Dec. 7, '49. y23 Druggists, Fort Wayne.

Drugs and Medicines.

THE undersigned is constantly receiving new Drugs and Medicines, which he offers at the usual low prices. His stock consists in part of

Quinine	Calomel	Piperine
Epsom Salts	Jujube Paste	Ext. Logwood
Druggist's ware Ink (superior) Matches, &c.		

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Calhoun street, at the Big "Drug Sign."

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, &c. &c.—Just received and for sale, Extract Logwood, Indigo, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Fustic, Sulphur, Lead, by JAMES B. SHOAFF, Calhoun St.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 12

Camphene! Camphene!!

ONE Barrel superior Camphene just received and for sale by JAMES B. SHOAFF, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

JUJUBE PASTE.—Four Boxes best Lemon Jujube Paste, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Please call and examine at

JAMES B. SHOAFF'S,
under Odd Fellow's Hall.

Look Here!

COLERICK & WITHERS have several choice pieces of Land in St. Joseph Township in Allen County, which on early application can be purchased lower than ever before offered in that quarter. Call on them at the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1850. 29-tf.

PHYSICIANS' & Family Prescriptions carefully prepared by day and by night, at the OLD DRUG STORE.

BARNES & LITTLE,
Storage, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.

(In the Warehouse lately occupied by Bartlett & Co.)

FORT WAYNE, IA.

REFERENCES.

Noble & Sterling, *Monroe*	Cohen & Wing, *Toledo.*
Morton & Walbridge, "	P. Smyth, "
Holley & Johnson, *Buffalo.*	Marvin Allmer, *New York.*
James Rolinsen, "	Jay Hollister, "

Fort Wayne, Dec. 8, 1849 y23.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Fort Wayne and Bluffton Turnpike Company, that 15 per cent. of the Capital Stock of said Company, or three dollars and seventy five cents on each share thereof will be called for at the end of sixty days from the date thereof, payable to the Treasurer of said Company at his office in the city of Fort Wayne.

THOS. W. SWINNEY, Pres't.

P. P. Bailey, Treasurer
Fort Wayne, Feb. 2, 1850. 3t1d

For the Cure of Coughs, Bronchitis and all Affections of the Throat incident to Public Speakers.

"PASTILLE DE PARIS."

THIS preparation is unsurpassed in its effects for the relief of any of the above affections, and all Pulmonary Complaints attended with cough and difficult expectoration. For sale at the Drug Store of

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Dec. 15, '49. Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

VIEWS AFOOT, by Bayard Taylor, a fine gift book. C. L. HILL.

PERFUMERY, &c.

THE public, and especially the Ladies, are invited to examine my stock of

Perfumery, Soaps, Extracts, &c.

which have been received during the present week. The variety comprises all the best and most fashionable preparations now used in the eastern cities and in Paris. For sale by

JAMES B. SHOAFF,
Dec. 15. under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Drugs, Medicines,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery formerly owned by C. R. Walker, would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he will still continue in business at the old stand, No. 2, Hanna's Block, and earnestly solicits the patronage of all who may have occasion to want anything in his line.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 12, '49. C. L. HILL.

Drugs & Medicines.

A Good assortment of choice Drugs & Medicines of all descriptions, for sale by
C. L. HILL.

Note Paper and Envelopes.

A large and splendid lot of various descriptions, now on hand and for sale.
C. L. HILL.

ROADS & RAILROADS,

A Manual of the principles and practice of road-making, comprising the location and improvement of roads common, Macadamized, paved, plank, &c., and railroads, by W. M. Gillespie, for sale by C. L. HILL.

Dec. 20, 1849.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned have on hand a large quantity of the choicest LANDS in Northern Indiana; Improved and unimproved, located in the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb, and offer them

For Sale on the Most Reasonable Terms.

They have also a number of improved and unimproved LOTS in this city, which they will dispose of on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Persons desirous of

Purchasing Lands or Town Lots,

will do well to give them a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

N. B. Lands shown and descriptions given, *free of charge*, by application at our office in the Court House.

COLERICK & WITHERS,
General Land and Tax Agents.

Fort Wayne Nov. 22, 1849. 21y

H. B. REED,
Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAS on hand a very large and well selected stock of

American, French and English
CHEMICALS,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnish,
Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Fancy Articles, Soap, &c. &c.

Also, IMPORTED CIGARS of a superior quality, WINES and LIQUORS, DRUGGIST GLASS WARE, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 22, 1849. 25.

H. B. REED'S
Drug and Medical Circular
TO

Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, Manufacturers, Artists, and Dealers generally.

HAVING just returned from the eastern cities with a very large stock of fresh and genuine

Drugs and Medicines,

and all other articles in his line, and believing that he can sell them on as good terms as they can be purchased at any other place in the west, he would respectfully call the attention of his customers and trade generally to an examination of his stock, amongst which will be found

200 ounces Farr's Quinine, (at a reduced price.)	160 do Balsam Copayva,
250 do Pipirine,	6 cases Magnesia,
200 lbs. Powdered Red Bark,	50 lbs Cantharides,
500 do " Yellow "	35 do Ext. Colocynth comp.
160 oz Morphine sulph & Acet	1000 do Cream Tartar,
150 lbs. Blue Mass English,	50 do Dover's Powders,
200 lbs. Calomel	300 do Gum Arabic,
100 do Powdered Ipecac	40 do Gum Gambogo,
200 do " Rhubarb	100 do " Camp.
75 do Root " Turkey, Russia and East India,	100 do Precip. Carb. Iron,
10 do Nitrate Silver,	6 cases Extract Liquorice,
100 do Powdered Jalap,	170 lbs Turkey Opium,
400 do Aloes Socotrine,	75 do Red Precipitate,
600 do Senna Alex and India,	200 do Pink Root,
50 do Jamaica Arrow Root,	350 do Sarsaparilla Hard,
750 lbs Burgundy Pitch True,	3,000 do Epsom Salts,
500 do Gum Camphor,	2000 do Sulphur,
300 do Cloves,	10 Carboy Spirits Nitre,
300 do Rad Squills.	10 " Aqua Ammonia,
	6 " Sulphuric Ether,
	5 bbls Olive Oil.

Chemical Preparations.

Chloroform,	Muriatic Quinine,
Strychnine,	Acetate "
Oxidum Argenti,	Citrate "
Iodide Sulphur,	Ferrocya "
" Arsenic,	Citrate " and Iron,
" Iron,	Tartrate Iron,
Prussic Acid,	Ol. Valerian.

Together with all the new preparations in use.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

Lubin's Extracts,	Artists' Paints,
Fancy Smelling Bottles,	Toy do
Bandoline,	Violin Strings,
Philacome,	Chess Men and Boards,
Olephane,	Note and Letter Paper,
Toilet and Shaving Soap,	Envelopes, Pencils,
German Cologne,	Paper, Sand

Brushes, Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Nail &c., &c., a large assortment of everything in his line.

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

80 kegs white lead, pure no 1	and Japan Dryer,
2500 lbs do do dry,	1500 lbs Ref. Borax,
1500 do Red do do	10 bbls Madder,
500 do Litharge,	10 do Allum,
1000 do English Venetian Red,	10 do best Glue,
5000 do Sp. Whiting, bolted and	5 do winter Sperm Oil,
2000 do Putty in bladders,	200 lbs Sp. Fl. Indigo,
500 do Paris Green Dry,	20 Reams Sand Paper,
500 do do do in Oil,	150 lbs Rose Pink,
250 do Chrome " dry & in oil,	600 do Sal Nitre,
150 do " Yellow,	5 bbls Alcohol,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,	10 do Cider Vinegar,
10 do Spirits Turpentine,	5 do Castor Oil,
6 do Queen city Copal Varnish	4 do Ground Ginger.

ALSO,

500 Boxes Druggists' Glass Ware, Vials, Bottles 100 do Window Glass all sizes, city brands.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 22, 1849. y25.

Wines and Liquors.

WE have a very superior assortment, which was selected with great care, expressly for medicinal use. H. B. REED.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

50,000 IMPORTED Cigars, warranted the best brands that can be found, and as cheap as you can buy them in New York. H. B. REED.

Abdominal Supporters.

JUST received a large supply of all the most approved styles of supporters, Trusses, and Shoulder Braces, for sale very cheap.

Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

BLANK DEEDS, Blank Subpœnas, Executions, and Notes for sale by C. L. HILL.

Books, Stationery, &c.

JUST received at the wellknown Cheap Book Store, *Hanna's Block*, a large and full assortment of

School, Miscellaneous, and Blank
BOOKS,

including all the varieties of School Books in use in this place; a choice selection of Light Literature, cheap Novels, &c.; Law, Scientific, Historical, Poetic, and Standard Works; Pay Books, Ledgers, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. Also a heavy stock of

CAP AND LETTER PAPER

of all qualities and prices. Some beautiful Ladies' Note Paper; Blank Enamelled Cards, Envelopes; Gold and Steel Pens and holders, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Mottoes, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Albums, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. C. L. HILL.

ANNUALS, GIFT BOOKS, &c.

C. L. HILL has now on hand a general assortment of ANNUALS for 1850, and other splendidly illustrated works, calculated for presents, among which are—

Odd Fellows' offering for 1850,
Brilliant " "
Friendship's Offering " "
Offering of Beauty, &c. &c.
Poet's Offering.

Also, some superbly bound and illustrated Bibles, Prayer Books,
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy,
Tasso,
Poems, by Amelia,
Montgomery's Poems,
Lamb's Dramatic Poems, &c. &c.

well adapted for Presents and Keepsakes. Gold Pens, Pencils, Port Monnaies, Port Folios, &c.

Nov 10, 1849 15

Drugs and Medicines.

A fresh supply just received at the Drug & Book Store, No. 2 Hanna's Block.
C. L. HILL.

Nov. 10, 1849. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

T. P. ANDERSON & Co. have just received from the East one of the largest and most splendid stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Leather,

of every description, ever brought to this city.—Further particulars next week.

October 18, 1849.

Those who want to buy Goods Cheap would do well to call at

The Farmers' Depot,

No. 5 COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN have received direct from New York a very large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Caps, &c.

Among the Dry Goods will be found a splendid lot of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Felled Cloths; Jeans, Linseys, & Flannels; Tickings, Batting, Sheetings, Shirtings, Furniture and Apron Checks; a beautiful lot of Calicoes—newest styles; Alpacas, Merinos, Woolen Plaids, Muslins de Laine, Cashmeres, and other

DRESS GOODS,

of the very latest fashions and best quality.

Fur, Silk & Worsted Plush, Cloth, & Glazed CAPS, in great variety, and very low. Silk, Gingham, & Cotton Umbrellas,—all qualities and prices.

WORSTED GOODS—Cashmere and Merino Hose and Half Hose; Comforters; Gloves and Mitts; Berlin Do; Zephyr Worsted. Black and mixed fine Stocking Yarn.

SHAWLS.—Cashmere, Worsted, Basket-braid, Rob Roy, and other seasonable Shawls.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Kid welted Buskins, Excelsiors, Patent Leather, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, &c. Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kip and Cowhide Boots, Shoes, & Brogans.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

—not the poor Jew Slop Work, but a regular Simon pure serviceable article, calculated to keep out the cold, to adorn the person and to wear well. Blanket, Beaver, and Pilot Over Coats; Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats; Cassimere, Sattinett, and Corduroy Pants. Winter Vests; Knit Shirts and Drawers; &c. &c.

Groceries.

Coffee, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas; Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, & New Orleans' Sugars; Molasses; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, & Nutmegs; Madder, Alum, Logwood, Indigo, Copperas, and other DYE STUFFS. Cavendish, Honey Dew Plug, and fine cut Pressed Chewing Tobacco, Mrs. Miller's best Smoking Do., Pipes. A few thousand prime Colorado Spanish Cigars; Rice, Pearl barley; Oatmeal, Currants, Raisins, Soap, Starch, &c.

HARDWARE.—Mill Saws, Rowland's and English Plate X Cut, and Tenon Saws; Hand Saws, Bucksaws; Simmons' Collins' and Ohio city Axes; Augurs, Chisels, Gimblets, Braces and other Carpenters' Tools; a few Wallis' and Powell's Ship Carpenter's Adzes and Axes—Butts & Screws, Hinges, Latches, Locks, and all kinds of door trimmings; Knives & Forks; Pocket & Pen Knives; Razors & Strops; Spectacles. Log, Trace and Coil Chains, &c. &c.

The above goods were bought on very advantageous terms, and will be sold low. Of this our customers may be assured. We do not intend making any blow on the subject, but invite all to call at the Depot and judge for themselves; this is all we ask, and we are satisfied that any discriminating person who will examine our goods and prices, will at once see that the Farmers' Depot is the place for Bargains.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

Oct. 6 1849 y14.

BARRELS, Camphor, for sale cheap.
Nov. 17, 849. H. B. REED.

FURS,—a large assortment Ladies' MUFFS—from 1 25 to $25. Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
MRS. DYKES.

J. C. BOWSER. WILLIAM ... .

The Dead are Alive and the Lost is Found!

New California Store.

J. C. BOWSER & Co. just from the diggings, are now opening a large and splendid assortment of WINTER GOODS, at wholesale and retail, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

We call on the people to come and see our goods. We reason thus with you: If we are willing to scatter the gold dust on such things, the old, the young, the rich and the poor may all have a share of the dust, and be benefitted by coming to the California Store, where you can get every thing from a needle to an anchor, and at such LOW RATES as to *astonish the natives!* In this way you may all have an interest in California. We make it so plain in figures that you can all see that we do not use any deception or imposition to which we have too long been subject. We will take all kinds of PRODUCE, and further we will buy *Hoop Poles, Staves, Saw Logs & Ashes*, so that we may remove all excuses.

N. B.—We are the sole agents for the sale of Dr. J. White's *Family Medicine*, and have in our Store a pamphlet for every family. Also a Cure for Ruptures, caused by strains or lifting.

Fort Wayne, corner of Pearl and Calhoun sts.

WHITE LEAD.

500 KEGS Lawrence's Lead, the best Brand in use. Also every thing else in the paint line, a little cheaper than the cheapest. H. B. REED.

BRUSHES.—A very large assortment of White Wash, Shoe, Marking, Graining, Flesh, Paint, Dusting, &c., for sale very cheap.

Oct. 9, 1849. H. B. REED.

SLOAN'S COLUMN.

☞ All the Medicines and books advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by merchants, ... &c., in nearly every town in all the ... States, and by H. B. REED, general ... and retail Agent, Fort Wayne.

THE BEST BOOK
OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

W. B. SLOAN'S
COMPLETE
HORSE FARRIER
AND
Cattle Doctor.

Third Edition—Enlarged.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

FAMILY MEDICINE.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now ... acknowledged to be an infallible ... in every case where it has been faithfully ... on the human system, for promoting ... perspiration, drawing out the inflammation ... a wound, relieving pain of every kind, ... healing qualities, the world has not produced its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the flesh, Old ... Ulcers, Old Sores, Cutaneous Eruptions, ... Pimples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, ... the face, side, back, and other parts ... fem.—Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, ... wounds, and every kind of sore ... the least particle of inflammation, are ... cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN,
Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Wonderful Ointment.

Mr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Some *fifteen years* ago one of my feet was seriously injured, in consequence of the foot swelling very large and being remarkably painful, ... I could only hobble about with the ... a staff, and not being able to endure ... the foot I wore only a moccason. ... first *fourteen years* suffering I followed the advice of many celebrated physicians ... year, used fourteen bottles of Dr. T...'s ... netic Ointment—all however failed ... permanent relief. Last November I ... to have the foot *taken off*, to which my friends objected; finally, about the first of ... I was induced to apply your *Wonderful Ointment* and in less than thirty days after the first application, I had laid aside my staff, put on ... without any inconvenience, and now get about *like other men.* GEORGE ...

February 10, 1849. Wells st., Chicago.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

The best and cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World

SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER, have earned a great name. For Purity, Mildness, Safety, Certainty and Thoroughness, Sloan's Ointment excels, and is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, or Horn Distemper.

The Powder will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases: Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strain, Yellow Water, Inflammation of the Eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a sure and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases.

W. B. SLOAN,
Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Highly Spoken of.

Extract from the "Waukesha Democrat" of May 9, 1849.

"Sloan's Medicines.—A subscriber residing from the town of New Berlin, requests us to say that he has used Mr. Sloan's Horse Ointment in several instances during the past winter, and always with the desired effect, and wishes to recommend it to those who have the care of horses. Mr. Sloan's medicines are highly spoken of generally, and from the personal acquaintance we have with that gentleman, are led to believe that they are prepared with a view to give a real benefit to whatever purpose they are recommended.

WONDERFUL STIR.

Sloan's Medicines.—There is a wonderful stir made about these medicines, and we are credibly informed that nothing has ever been offered to the public so deserving of attention, especially of all who keep horses. With Sloan's Condition Powder, a horse is always kept in good condition, and by the use of his Ointment, bruises, sprains and cuts are cured in a comparatively short time, and the life of many a valuable horse saved. The numerous certificates published in his advertisement, from well known individuals, fully attest the value of these medicines for the uses and purposes stated, and we have no doubt they will become popular remedies in this section, as they are in other parts of the West.—*Buffalo Republic, June 1..., 1849.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

Sloan's Ointment.—We dislike to puff patent medicines, owing to the vast quantities now in existence, of which, no doubt, half, at least, are spurious—not fit for the toleration of the people; but when such come under our notice we *can conscientiously* recommend, we do it with pleasure.

We have not spoken a favorable word of this Ointment since the proprietor commenced advertising with us, for fear there was some doubt in its efficacy, but are being convinced by the numerous statements of our friends ... *as gentlemen*, we do most earnestly recommend it to the public as the very *best* medicine for man and beast ever used. All diseases of the flesh, obstinate ulcers, old sores, ... cuts, &c., will find immediate relief by the application of this Ointment. See Sloan's advertisement in another column.—*Ill. ...*, *June 21, 1849.*

P. P. Bailey

[has his] NEW WARE HOUSE on the east side of the Canal, opposite his ... Store, and adjoining Hamilton & Williams' Mill where he is ready TO PAY CASH

For Flour, Wheat, Pork and Corn,

OR TAKE THE SAME ON STORAGE.

Country Merchants and Farmers, who wish to store for the winter instead of selling, can do so at a low rate of Storage, and have the same insured against loss by fire. If the proprietor be the purchaser while the produce is in store, in that case there will be no charge for Storage. *Cash Advances* made whenever desired on Produce in store to go forward in Spring.

References.
Messrs. Hamilton & Williams, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
Samuel Hanna, "
Hugh M'Culloch, Cash'r of B'k "
Peckham & Bradbury, *Toledo, Ohio.*
Collins, Brown, & Co., "
Brownlee & Brown, "
G. S. Hazard, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
W. S. Hawley, "
Col. James G. Hooker, *Buffalo, Troy New York, and Boston.*

☞ HARDWARE BUSINESS continued as usual at the old stand, sign of Pad Lock.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847 23.

PHENIX BAKERY

And Family Grocery Store

E. SAUNDERS informs his friends that his Bakehouse has arisen Phœnix like from the ashes; and having rented the building adjoining W. Taylor's store (a few doors north of his late establishment) he again offers for sale every description of

Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

of the best quality, trusting his old friends and customers will renew their patronage.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of fresh

Family Groceries

to which he invites public attention. *No Liquors* will be kept in the establishment
June 5 1849. 49.

Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for Fits; also Dr. McKenzies Elixir of Opium just rec'd and for sale by H. B. REED.

Shoes for the Million.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY

HAVING replenished their stock, and made further arrangements to accommodate the public, offer to their numerous customers additional inducements for their continued patronage.

At Wholesale or Retail they offer

Thick Boots,	Over Shoes,	Thick Shoes
Gaiters,	Calf Boots,	Buskins,
Kip Boots,	Bootees,	Moroco Boots
Rubbers,	Youth's Boots,	Mens' Gaiters
Excelsior Boots,	Stockinet Rubbers	
Misses' Buskins,	Children's Shoes, &c	

FINDINGS.

Pegs, Nails, Kit, Thread, Lining, Bindings, Lasts, &c., &c.

All the above articles and many more, we offer to sell at the *lowest prices* for DOWN PAY, and we invite the people of North-eastern Indiana to call and be well provided with Boots and Shoes, and remind them of the danger of neglecting their feet this winter—to take care of the feet is to take care of the head, come one and all and be well shod—buy new Boots and get the old ones mended.

EASTERN BOOTS.

Dealers can be supplied with Eastern Boots of the best quality, better than those usually offered in this market, at eastern prices.
ANDERSON & Co,
Fort Wayne, Jan. 27 1849. y30

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for Cash, a valuable farm on the St. Mary's river, near the Bluffton road, and within two miles of Fort Wayne. The property consists of one hundred and nine acres of land, seventy five acres of which are under cultivation; a good frame dwelling house of two stories, an excellent frame barn with stables below, and other out buildings; and a young orchard of choice grafted fruit.

This farm, from its location and other advantages offers uncommon inducements to any desirous to purchase. The farm will be sold cheap as the owner is about to leave the country.
HOUGH & TURNER.
Fort Wayne Mar 31, 1849. 39.

VALUABLE

Mill Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Mill Property situate on the Elkhart River, in Noble County, Indiana, 40 miles north west from Fort Wayne and the Wabash and Erie Canal.—The property is now improved with a SAW-MILL, and Head Gates for GRIST and other MILLS. The Dam is one of the best in the country, and has been built only two years, but during that time has withstood without the slightest injury an usual freshets that caused more or less damage to all other dams on the river. The supply of water is unfailing, and sufficient with the head of 7½ feet of driving 4 run of 4½ feet stones, saw Mill and Woollen Mill at all times, and during most of the year almost any amount of machinery could be propelled.

The Saw Mill has recently been put in first rate order, and is considered one of the best in the west. Logs in any quantity of the best kind, such as Poplar, Black Walnut, Ash, Oak, and Cherry, can always be obtained.

The property is situate in the midst of a thickly settled country, where mills are much needed and water power scarce, thereby insuring to the owner a monopoly of the milling business of the country, if well managed.

In connection with the mill and water power, will be sold

160 ACRES OF LAND

on which the mill is situated, together with Timber enough for the erection of a Flouring Mill.

For particulars as to the construction of the dam, amount, durability, and value of the water power &c. inquire of Mr. S. V. Byrn, Millwright, Fort Wayne.
A. B. MILLER.

For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to T. Tigar, editor of Fort Wayne Sentinel.
Fort Wayne, Ia. August 18, 1849. 1f7

☞ *Ohio Statesman* (Weekly) publish 3 months, and send account to this office.

For Sale.

THE commodious Brick STORE and Ware house, eligibly situate on Columbia street and the canal, known as the Niagara Store, and occupied by A. B. MILLER. For terms, inquire on the premises, or at the Sentinel office.
August 4, 1849. 1f6

Palo Alto Hotel.

THIS establishment is now fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of travellers and others. The subscriber will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords. Having a careful ostler, travellers may be assured that their horses will be well attended to. A large and convenient Wagon Yard has recently been fitted up for the accommodation of teamsters, drovers, &c. His charges will be moderate to suit the times.
GEORGE MAYER.
October 13, 1849. 15y

500 Ounces Farr's Quinine, warranted pure, for sale at a reduced price.
Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.

FT WAYNE OIL MILL.

THE subscribers have completed their Oil Mill, and are now engaged in the manufacture of LINSEED OIL, and will constantly keep the article on hand, to sell by wholesale or retail. They also have OIL CAKE to sell—an excellent article to feed stock.

The highest price paid in Cash or Oil for Flax Seed. Farmers who wish to sow Flax Seed for the purpose of raising seed can be supplied on liberal terms.
RUDISILL & WOLKE.
March 14, 1846. y37

Undertaking.

THE undersigned are now prepared to attend on Funeral occasions as they keep READY MADE COFFINS of all sizes and different qualities; viz. Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry, flat and raised lids;—also, covered with Black Cloth or Silk Velvet if desired. They will be able to furnish the same promptly and lower than the usual rates. Strict attention will be paid to Funeral Hours, causing no delay.

☞ *A Hearse and good Carriage furnished, free of charge.*

Room on Calhoun st. near the Spencer House
JOHN M. MILLER,
LOUIS PELTIER.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1849. y48

HUMPHREY & BROWN

Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of 1st quality. American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for building, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewings Warehouse and Boat Yard.
JAMES HUMPHREY. JOHN BROWN.
August 4th, 1848.

SCROFULA

If thousands of Cures of Scrofula, Cancers, Syphilis, and other impure diseases of the Blood—and if the VERY SMALL QUANTITY which was used of a Medicine to effect Cures of such Diseases, be any proof of the purifying medical power in the Medicine which has subdued and conquered such Diseases—then there is unquestionable evidence that—

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

is such a Medicine, in every respect; and there is abundant proof in *great cures* effected, that ONE BOTTLE of it contains *more purifying*, healing virtue, *and medical power*, than there is contained in *Four Bottles* of any *sarsaparilla*, or any *other medicine* that has ever been offered for sale. There is undoubted proof in our pamphlets, that by the use of this great *Indian Purifier*, they that were BLIND yet LIVE—they that were LAME and CRIPPLED can now WALK—they that were SICK, SCROFULOUS, and otherwise diseased, have been HEALED and CURED.

Hundreds—Thousands—

who have used BRANT'S PURIFIER, after having used and tested ALL the *sarsaparillas* and other medicines recommended to cure blood diseases, have *decided* that—

Brant's is the Cheapest,

because *One Bottle* of it has *more* medical, curative matter in it, and, in consequence, cures *more disease* in much *less time*, than one *bottle* of any other medicine.

If then, *One Bottle* of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure FOUR TIMES more disease than *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*—"BRANT'S PURIFIER" would be as *cheap* at *four dollars* a bottle, as *sarsaparilla* at *one dollar*. But BRANT'S PURIFIER is sold for only ONE DOLLAR a bottle: and as a bottle of it *has* cured, and is *capable* of curing, *Four Times* as much disease as *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*, therefore, sarsaparilla, in consequence of its *less* power and *less* medical efficacy, should be sold at *no more* than *Twenty-Five Cents* per bottle, to be as *cheap* as the PURIFIER at *One Dollar*.

One Dollar's Worth!

How much CANCER—how much SYPHILIS—how much SCROFULA will *One Dollar's worth* of *Brant's PURIFIER* cure? Read the following statement, which is a specimen of its power.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA!

This is the case of a *Dying* man who *got lives*. He was *cured* of a worse case of Scrofula, by only *Twelve Bottles* of Brant's Purifier, than ever was cured by the use of *Twelve Gallons* of the *best sarsaparilla* that was ever made. Sarsaparilla has not *sufficient medical power* to effect the cure of such a *terrifically loathsome* case.

Mr. J. B. HASKIN, of *Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.*, had *Scrofula* four years—was confined to his bed the *last year*—he was so much diseased and debilitated as to be unable to raise his hand to his head. He had the best medical advice—had used *all* of the *best sarsaparillas* to no good effect—got *worse and worse*, and was considered to be in a *Dying State*, and could not live *twenty-four hours* longer, when he commenced using BRANT'S PURIFIER. His *neck* was *eaten nearly off*, from *ear* to *ear*—a *hole* was eaten through his *windpipe*, under his chin, so that he breathed through the hole—his *ear* was so eaten around that it could be *lifted* up out of its place, it only holding by a *small piece*—the use of *one arm* was *destroyed* by two Ulcers—an *Ulcer* under the arm, as large as a man's *hand*, had nearly *eaten* through his *side into his lungs*. Thus, he was afflicted with *Twenty* such *putrid* ... *Ulcers*, on various parts of his person. *For further and full particulars, see our Pamphlets.*

Doct. THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the most *skilful* physicians of *Rome*, was called to see Haskin *the day before* he commenced *using Brant's Purifier*. Doct. W. examined him, and then told him that *all* the *medicines* in the *world* could *not cure* him—that his case was

Worse than Hopeless!

Now hear Mr. HASKIN'S statement of cure. He said: My wife procured one bottle of BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT—THAT BOTTLE enabled me *to get off my bed*—the SECOND bottle enabled me *to get out of the house*—the THIRD enabled me *to walk two miles*, and when I had finished using *Nine Bottles*, SEVENTEEN out of *twenty Ulcers* had HEALED UP, and *three bottles* more effected a PERFECT CURE and restored me to *good health*.

FOURTEEN WITNESSES.

The above facts are certified to by DOCT. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. G. K. BROWN of *West Rome Hotel*, Messrs. BISSELL & LEONARD, Druggists, and ELEVEN other *respectable witnesses* at Rome.

CANCERS CURED.

Mr. H. B. KINNEY, merchant, *Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.*, informed us that a cancer-doctor in said county was effecting wonderful cures of CANCERS through the efficacy of BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT. A *cancer-doctor* in Greene county, N. Y., is also using said PURIFIER. Mr. A. B. SUTTLE, druggist, at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y., has informed us of an important *cure* of a CANCER of long standing, which was effected on an aged lady of that place. If, therefore, this PURIFIER *cures Cancer*, by its purifying, healing power, what impure disease of the blood can it not cure? Seven years' experience and triumph says there are none but what it will cure.

FEVER-SORE CURED.

The Rev. RICHARD DUNNING, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Adams Basin, Monroe county, N. Y. wrote to us: "I have just received a letter from Mr. CHANNEY DUNNING, relative to the cure of his Fever-sore. You may depend on what it states, for he is a Christian man and an elder in the church. Some years since he had to have one of his legs cut off, to save his life, in consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommended BRANT'S MEDICINE. Read the result. He says: 'I have used only THREE BOTTLES of BRANT'S MEDICINE. I placed ALL HOPE, *from your recommendation*, in that Medicine, and I can now say that, with the blessing of God, *it has effected a cure of my leg!*'" See Pamphlets for full particulars.

LIVER-COMPLAINT!

Dr. NATHAN HUBBARD, of *Stamford, Conn.*, one of the oldest and most respectable physicians, was afflicted with *Liver-Complaint* many years, and was *perfectly cured* by using BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT. We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND COMPLAINTS.

No remedy offered to the public has ever been *half as certain and effectual* in relieving ALL the incidental *weaknesses* and *irregularities of the sex*, as BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM. It makes no difference whether the derangement be *suppression, excess*, or other evidence—It REGULATES ALL, by *strengthening the SYSTEM, equalizing the* CIRCULATION, *and soothing and allaying* NERVOUS IRRITABILITY. ☞ See pamphlets.

CHANGE OF LIFE,

from the *girl* to the *woman*, and the *woman at middle age*—the one case is *accelerated*, and the other so *gradually supported*, as to prevent any of the *fatal diseases* that frequently arise in consequence of such change.

Dyspepsia—Sour Stomach!

"ATTICA, Genesee Co., February 1 1848.

"M. T. WALLACE & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I was, for more than a year, afflicted with a disease of the stomach. I could not eat any fat or greasy substance without causing great pain, sickness, and vomiting, and was continually afflicted with a sour stomach. I, as an experiment, tried one bottle of BRANT'S MEDICINE, which, to my utter disappointment, cured ... after eating. I therefore used a second bottle, which has completely cured the disease. I am now well and hearty, and can eat almost anything without being pained, or the stomach becoming sour.

"Yours respectfully, T. E. WILCOX."

Mr. Wilcox is a respectable merchant of Attica.

NURSING SORE MOUTH, LEUCORRHŒA, &c.

"BYRON, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1847.

"Messrs. M. T. WALLACE & CO.: Some time last winter my wife became so debilitated from the effects of *Leucorrhœa* and *Nursing Sore Mouth*, that she could not lift her child or perform any household labor. Her medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, until our skill was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very ..., that at the time she commenced using *Brant's Medicine* she weighed no more than eighty-five pounds, but by the time she had taken *four bottles*, she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect, that she is now enabled to do all kinds of hard work, and gained thirty pounds of flesh in four weeks.

"Yours truly, C. B. GALENTINE."

The reader will observe that Mr. Galentine says ... He, we are informed by Z. S. TERRY, Esq. of the same place, has ... medicine.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT is *a perfect and thorough eradicator of all the effects of* MERCURY, or any of its various preparations of CALOMEL, or MERCURIAL, *from the system*, and it restores the blood, muscles, and *all the parts diseased*, to their original healthy state.

GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM!

Mr. A. HOLTSTANDER, merchant, *Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio*, wrote, December 18, 1847, and after having stated how like a charm the PULMONARY BALSAM had effected the cure of his wife's consumptive cough, said: "I have personally used BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT for general debility of my system, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best medicine to RESTORE and INVIGORATE the system that I have ever used. In *every instance* where we have sold BRANT'S MEDICINES, *they have proved their efficacy and given the* BEST SATISFACTION."

SALT RHEUM,

and all long or *chronic diseases of the blood*, are also ... cured by BRANT'S EXTRACT.

For sale by
HUGH B. REED, Fort Wayne.
Also, by the following:
N. Pierce, Auburn.
J. B. Hanna, Huntertown.
J. D. Nuttman & Co., Decatur.
Bascom & McDowell, Bluffton.
John Davis, Huntington.
Tuttle, Baker & Co., Columbia.
S. T. Clymer, Albion.

SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoe & Slippers—every variety—just rec'd at Mrs. Dekin's Fancy Store

NEW CIDER.—A few barrels of New Cider of superior quality for sale low by
JAMES B. SHOAFF,

A Gold Mine in Indiana

THE best gold mine ever discovered is the art of saving. By economy any one may get rich, and there is no economy like buying goods at the place where they can be had cheapest and of the best qualities. All past experience proves that

B. MASON'S

CHEAP CASH STORE

is the place. His reputation for selling CHEAP is proverbial, and for taste in his selections, and the beauty, style, fashion, and excellence of his goods he confidently appeals to the Ladies who have hitherto so liberally patronized him, and know by experience what kind of goods he always keeps. Though he has no *battle* in New York to drag his goods at half price, and does not *buy by the package*—preferring to have his goods well and fully assorted—he can and will sell as cheap as any other store in the place, and much cheaper than those who make an empty boast of selling cheaper than their neighbors can buy—to say nothing of the advantage to the purchaser of having a well selected and fully assorted stock to pick from.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large & complete stock of FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Nails, Glass, &c. &c.

Among the Dry Goods, besides the ordinary staple articles, will be found a choice lot of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Pilot Cloths, &c. Linseys, Flannels, &c. His stock of

Fancy Dress Goods.

is peculiarly rich, including, Silks, Cashemeres, Alpacas, plain and Satin Striped; De Laines; Chameleon and Hungarian Plaids, and every other fashionable style of goods.

Shawls; a superior article of Ladies' Kid Gloves; Mits, &c. Hosiery, all kinds. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings in great variety. Ladies', Misses', and children's Gaiters, half Gaiters, Lace Boots, Ties, *Slips*, &c., all qualities and prices.

Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes—great variety.

HATS.—A splendid assortment of latest style—the real Broadway touch. Fur, Moleskin, Buena Vista, Rough & Ready, California. Nothing becomes a fashionable man more than a tasty thatch for his brain pan, and now is a golden opportunity to to obtain the grand desideratum. Also, CAPS, Cloth, Plush, Velvet, Fur, Glazed, &c.

The stock of CROCKERY is a little ahead of anything ever brought here—a part of it expressly adapted to the wants of "*the Upper Ten*."

GROCERIES.—The stock of these is worthy of inspection. Tea drinkers will find the best Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hyson that ever tickled their palates. Every thing else in the line, of equal qualities.

P. S. As NO KIND OF SHAVING is practised at this store, it has not been thought necessary to *dapple* it over *like a Barber's Shop*; and as we are but common folks, and think a plain citizen better adapted to do business than a *Junior Captain*, we give ourselves no titles,—but remain the public's humble servant,
B. MASON.
October 12, 1849. 15y

No. 3 Jones' Block, Fort Wayne, Ia.

ANOTHER GREAT ARRIVAL OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes &c. at the old stand of

W. SMITH & Co.

at prices even Lower than our former Low Prices. Here, and here only, can be had

Real Heavy Yard Wide Sheetings Sixteen Yards for One Dollar!!

such as is sold for 8 or 10 cents per yard. All kinds of goods will be sold at the very Lowest Figure.

NO SHAVING OR GOUGING

On Due Bills, Orders, or Barter Trades.

No selling goods at one price, and on the presentation of an order or due bill a greater price charged. This doctrine is not only preached but practiced, and in no case deviated from. In a word to make a long story short,

OLD No. 3

still continues to lead all competitors, from the noisy little Conneaut Steam Boat, which puffs and blows at five knots an hour down to the long low black schooner, which is bobbing up and down on the troubled waters in our distant wake.
MOSES DRAKE, Jr. *Captain.*

WANTED,—Black Salts and all kinds of PRODUCE, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
Fort Wayne Ia. Oct. 26, 1849.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by either of the partners, who are duly authorized to settle the same.
E. T. H. GIBSON,
JNO. M. STOCKWELL,
WM. H. STOCKWELL,
WM. MARTIN.
New York, Sept. 1, 1849.

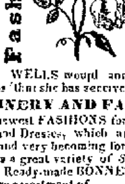
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & Co., for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, and have taken the Store No. 35 Pearl Street. Joseph S. Hanna will reside permanently at Lafayette, Ind'a: N. H. Stockwell will remain at the West during the winter; and both will be prepared to make liberal Cash advances on consignments to us.

With the determination to confine ourselves exclusively to a Commission business, and with ample cash means, we offer our services to our friends, with the assurance that all business entrusted to us shall meet with prompt personal attention.
JOSEPH S. HANNA, Lafayette, Ind.,
N. H. STOCKWELL, Lafayette, Ind.,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
New York, Sept. 1, 1849.

IN retiring from the late firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co., we return thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage, and recommend their continuance of the same to the new firm of GIBSON, STOCKWELL & Co.
WILLIAM MARTIN,
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
6m12. JOHN M. STOCKWELL.

NEW Fashions



FOR Fall and Winter.

MISS WELLS would announce to the Ladies that she has received her

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

and the newest FASHIONS for Bonnets, Cloaks Visites, and Dresses, which are much improved in style, and very becoming for the season.

She has a great variety of *Straw and Leghorn Hats*, and Ready-made BONNETS of all kinds—also a large assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Silks for Bonnets and Dresses, Zephyr Worsted, Caps, Collars, Gloves, &c.,

and will sell them very cheap. She feels truly grateful for the liberal patronage already received and will be happy to wait upon customers, as usual, at her old stand on Columbia street. All kinds of

Dress-Making and Millinery

made to order,
November 3, 1849. y18.

400 Boxes Imported SEGARS, very fine at FILSON'S.

1847.

1848.

JOS. J. & D. F. COMPARET,

Storage, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

At the foot of Columbia and Lafayette streets, FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Refer to
Suydam Sage & Co., New York.
Collins Brown & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Brownlee Brown & Co., " "
G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry R. Colerick, " "
Samuel Hanna, " "
15tf Allen Hamilton, " "

MOSES DRAKE, Jr.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IA.

DEALER IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best Northern Sole and Upper LEATHER, just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.

CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

Notice to Farmers and PRODUCE DEALERS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known CITY MILLS, in Fort Wayne, heretofore run by *Hamilton & Williams*, take this method of saying to all interested that they are prepared and ready to Flour promptly any quantity of Wheat, on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one or more Run of Stones in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all times for sale.

CASH Paid for WHEAT at the Highest Rates.
HOAGLAND, COMSTOCK, & CO.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 23d, 1847. 1y8

Fire Engine and Carding Machine FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for an extensive manufactory of Fire Engines, Carding Machines &c. is prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. The engines and machines are warranted, and will be afforded of any size and power. He sells on a liberal credit, or at a discount for cash. Inquire at the "Indiana Land and Tax Agency," Calhoun st.
June 1 (48) JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

New Lots for Sale,

At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency.

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 166, 37, 38, 39, 40, 536, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT.—7, 49, 6, 43, 72, and e. 1-3 of 75, part 59.

EWING'S ADDITION.—Lot 3, Block 27; Lot 7, Block 3; lot 4, block 27; lot 8, block 3; lot 4, block 26; lot 9, block 3; lot 7, block 25; lot 1, block 4.

TABOR'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 2, 29, and 30.

They will be sold low for cash or on a credit.
JOHN HOUGH, Jr.,
Feb. 3, 1849. y31.

Ft. Wayne Woollen Factory.

RUDISILL & WOLKE having procured New Machinery for the MANUFACTURING of WOOL, inform their customers and the public in general that they will Manufacture Wool into

Satinets on Full Cloth

of all kinds, on the most liberal terms, on shares or for pay. Those wanting their Wool manufactured must bring it in the fleece well washed.
May 6, 1848. y44

Fire Proof Paint.

RECEIVED a large supply of all the colors of the article, to which we would call the attention of those desirous of making use of all the means to prevent loss from fire, for sale cheap by H. B. REED.

NEW STOCK OF

Genuine Wines and Liquors

AT THE

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

S. BEAL returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and respectfully informs them that he has just received a heavy stock of

Genuine Wines and Liquors,

which he can confidently recommend as far superior to any thing ever before offered in the market. Those in want of choice articles of pure old *French Cognac Brandies, Port Wine, Rum, Gin, &c.*, for Medicinal use, warranted genuine and pure as imported, which he offers lower than has been paid for the adulterated articles usually sold in this market.

Common and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c., at very low rates.

His stock includes

Old Alex. Seignette Brandy, dark	Pure Juice Port Wine
" " " pale	Durand's " "
J. J. Dupuy "	Other brands " "
Peach "	Sherry "
Several fine Domestic "	Sweet Malaga "
Old Cherry	Native "
Jamaica Rum	Madeira "
St Croix "	Kimel
Old Holland's Gin	Sup'r Rectified Whiskey
Rose "	Old Rye "
Wheeler's "	East India Bitters
American "	Staughton

He has recently enlarged his Rectifiers, and is now prepared to furnish any quantity of superior

DOUBLE RECTIFIED WHISKEY

at the lowest prices.

Also, *Decanters, Tumblers, Bottles, Loaf Sugar, &c.* All Brandies, Wines, and Glass will be sold from

20 to 50 per cent. Cheaper

than has ever been sold in this market.

Persons wanting any quantity—from a quart to a barrel—of Wines or Liquors will do well to call, as they may depend on every article being exactly what it is represented, and at the lowest rates at all times.
Dec. 1, 1849. y—21.

FOR SALE.

A First rate THRESHING-MACHINE, new and in good order. Cost $250 in Rochester New York. Liberal terms will be given.
R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun.
Fort Wayne, June 29, 1849. 1f52

New Store—New Men—and New Goods.

BARNES & LITTLE are now opening at the store formerly occupied by Bartlett & Co., a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

which they intend to sell at such prices as they hope will insure them a portion of the custom of the community. A call is respectfully solicited.

Michigan and Canada Money taken for Goods.
Dec. 1, 1849.

APPLES! APPLES!!

A few Barrels superior Apples for sale to close by JAMES B. SHOAFF, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

INDIANA LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above Agency, will continue the business of a

"GENERAL LAND AGENCY"

in all its various branches, and tenders his services to the public for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, Procuring of Patents*, and other services pertaining to a systematic and General Land Agency Business. He is provided with numerous and accurate Maps of different counties, and of the State—has personally visited the greater portion of Northern Indiana, and has numerous and careful correspondents, and is therefore prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, soil, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who desire such information.

As agent for the owner, he offers for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	18,706	Noble County	8,847
DeKalb "	7,021	Whitley "	8,898
Steuben "	2,568	Huntington "	5,364
Lagrange "	965	Wabash "	7,703
Kosciusko "	5,430	Miamie "	897
Blackford "	2,774	Carrol "	820
Jay "	596	Cass "	640
Wells "	2,320	Fulton "	1,220
Adams "	956	Marshall "	327
Elkhart "	720	White "	1,547
Fountain "	1,643	Montgomery "	720
Putnam "	697	Clinton "	597
Parke "	535	Marion "	320

The above lands will be sold for cash, or a part cash and the remainder on a reasonable credit. Title rendered indisputable.

He also offers for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms.

in the counties of ALLEN, HUNTINGTON, NOBLE, and WABASH and a large number of

Town Lots

in the towns of FORT WAYNE, HUNTINGTON, LAGRO, WABASH, PERU and MARION. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase.

Office at the sign of the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY," on Calhoun Street. JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, February 3, 1849. y31.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

E. A. McMAHON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Fort Wayne, Ia.*, will practice in the courts of this (12th) judicial circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Indianapolis. OFFICE—Front room in the second story of Fedinger's new building,—corner of Main and Calhoun streets,—where he can be consulted—during the usual business hours—by persons who feel it their interest to have his services.
Dec. 25, 1849. y26

... BEECHER. W. LAWRENCE.

BEECHER & LAWRENCE, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind. OFFICE.—Over H. Smith's Store, on the Corner of Columbia and Calhoun Streets. Will attend to COLLECTIONS, and all kinds of WRITING, LAND AGENCIES, &c., &c. 125.

A. P. COLERICK. [1849.] W. H. WITHERS.

COLERICK & WITHERS, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land and Tax Agents*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, and Securing of Debts, and Examination of Titles, &c., in Indiana.
, OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.
Nov. 17, 1849. 20—y.

WM. W. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.
Hon. David McDonald, William T. Otto, — *Professors of Law Indiana University.*
Samuel Hanna, *Fort Wayne.*
Thos. Hamilton, "
Allen Hamilton, "
Samuel L. Rugg, *Decatur.*

, OFFICE—On Columbia Street, over Bassett & Nelson's Store. y38.

JOHN G. WALPOLE, *Attorney at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind., will attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Court of Allen County, and in the Supreme and U. S. Court at Indianapolis.
Office on Calhoun Street, over H. Smith's store.
Sept. 30, 1848. y13.

G. L. SITES, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He will practice law in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and will attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care. Office—Removed to room over T. K. Brackenridge's Store, corner Main and Calhoun-st. 1y17.

F. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery*, Fort Wayne Indiana. OFFICE on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne.*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis.*
" Richard Suydam, *New York.*
" W. Hyslop, "
" Alex. Kevan, "
" Jas. Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Office next the Bank, north of the Treasurer's Office

R. JENKINSON, Attorney at Law, &c. — ANTHONY F. YAGER, Dr. of Laws & German Advocate

R. JENKINSON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has formed a law co-partnership with Anthony F. Yager, Esq., who has been in the practice for twelve years in Germany. Their firm will be conducted under the name of Jenkinson & Yager. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their care in the courts of Indiana, to making and translating of documents, powers of attorney, and other letters mandatory, deeds, mortgages, &c. in the English, German, and French languages, to the examination of land titles in Northern Indiana, collection, adjustment, and securing of debts, payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, &c. Mr. Yager especially offers his services to his German countrymen in all kinds of legal business and correspondences, as well as the collection of money in Germany, where his numerous and careful correspondents, in every part of that country, will enable him to accomplish all such mandates.

REFERENCES:
Allen Hamilton, Esq. — F. & J. Nirdlinger.
Samuel Hanna, Esq. — Dr Wehmer.
Hon. Judge W. Borden. — George Mayer, Esq.
Fort Wayne, Ia., August 25, 1849. y8.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DRS. AYRES & ROWAN will give their attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.

Office, next door to Hill, Wilson & Co's store. Residence, one door north of the Spencer House.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1848.

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Columbia street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention.
Fort Wayne, August 15th, 1847. 1f8

DR. ROBERT McNEILL (late Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Service in Mexico) offers his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity.—In addition to his experience in the army, he has had the advantage of several years' private practice in the West, and will be found familiar with the diseases incident to the western country.

He may be found at his office on Calhoun street, above T. K. Brackenridge's Store, or at the Spencer House, and will be happy to attend to any business entrusted to him, and at all times when not professionally engaged.
Fort Wayne, July 6, 1849. 6m1.

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted by his friends at his Office, next door to the Mayor's Office, Clinton Street, (between Main and Columbia streets,) Fort Wayne. y6 August 12, 1849.

1845.

1848.

F. E. HILL. A. M. ORBISON. G. WILSON.

HILL, ORBISON, & CO.,

(Successors to Nichols & Hoagland.)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

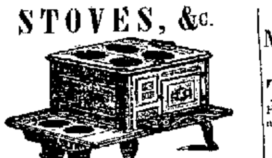
FORT WAYNE, IA.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

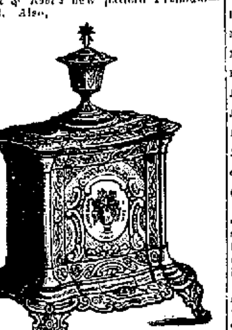
REFERENCES:
E. Haskell & Co., Smith, Robinson & Co., Collins, Brown, & Co., Peckham & Scott, Field & King, } *Toledo,*
Kirk & Lawton, *Piqua, Ohio.*
Ayres & Tuttle, Kent, Paag, & Co. } *New York,*
Kimberley, Pease & Co. *Buffalo.*
C. McKennell & Co. *Cincinnati,*
John Rench, *Dayton,*
H. S. Mayo, *Troy, Ohio.*
Fort Wayne, September 16, 1848.

SHOULDER BRACES.—A superior article, just received and for sale low by JAMES B. SHOAFF, Druggist Calhoun St.

STOVES, &c.



IMPERIAL, *United States, Troy, Joe Daviess, Hathaway, Quackenbass, Washington and Eagle* Hot Air Cook Stoves. Also the *Troy Victory* and *Jewett & Root's* new pattern Premium—warranted. Also,



Parlour, Dining Room, Ten and Six Plates, of all sizes, from $3 to $15.

Also a new and beautiful article, called *Diving Flue Grates*, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire-place.

The above assortment is the largest and best selected ever brought to this market, and are offered at wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

HARDWARE.—A large addition has been made to our stock, and cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

TIN WARE—A heavy stock on hand and ready for orders. Jobbing in Sheet Iron, Copper or Tin Plate done to order and with promptness and dispatch.

Old Copper, Ginseng, Beeswax, Rags, &c taken in exchange for goods.

N. B.—Country merchants who want from 10 to 50 Stoves for their trade can be supplied on terms as low as they can be had in the Eastern markets. The trade supplied with Copper, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.
B. W. OAKLEY.
September 29, 1849. 13y

PROSPECTUS FOR

"The Constitution."

TO BE PUBLISHED AT NEW ALBANY, IA.

AT the suggestion of a number of gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the proceedings of the Convention about to assemble to revise the Constitution of the State, the subscribers propose to undertake the publication of a work, of which the following will be the leading characteristics:

FIRST.—The development of the progress of Constitutional Reform in the several States of the Union, by the republication of portions of the Constitutions originally adopted, with the amendments and changes which have since been made, and especially by the republication of the new Constitutions which have recently been formed.

SECOND.—The discussion of the various changes proposed or proper to be made in the Constitution of our State.

In this discussion all the subjects of ordinary party politics and all personal criminations will be carefully excluded.—Every article will be published under the proper name of the writer; and in addition to the contributions of those gentlemen who have already promised their assistance, the editors will gladly receive, and so far as possible publish, the views of men of all parties and political opinions, upon subjects which will be likely to come before the Convention. In short it will be the object of the editors to collect together, from all the sources of information accessible to them, every thing which may seem calculated to throw light on the deliberations of the Convention, and to enable the mass of the people to judge understandingly of the merits of the various changes proposed or adopted.

The importance of such a work at the present juncture cannot but be obvious. The editors flatter themselves that by means of the able assistance they have secured, they can promise that it will be indispensable to all who propose to take part in the discussions of the candidates for seats in the Convention, and still more so to those who may be elected; and that it will likewise be of great importance in preparing the people for an enlightened vote upon the question of ratification when the new Constitution shall be submitted to them.

The work will consist of twenty-six numbers, to be published weekly, in book form, on fine paper, octavo size, each number to contain sixteen pages. The first number will be issued about the first of March, and the last number will contain an analytical index to the matters contained in the whole series; so that the whole will make a valuable volume, containing over four hundred pages.

[Many distinguished citizens of the State have expressed their approbation of the work, and consented to contribute to its columns,—among whom are, Gov. Wright, Ex-Governors Whitcomb and Wallace, Hon. R. D. Owen, E. M. Chamberlain of Goshen, Judge Borden and J. K. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, &c., &c. Our columns are too much crowded to allow us to publish the entire list.]

TERMS.

For One Copy, cash invariably in advance,	$1.00
For Six Copies,	5.00
For Thirteen Copies,	10.00
For Twenty Copies	15.00

KENT & NORMAN, Publishers,
31. New Albany, Indiana.

A New Era!

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

THE political year which will commence with the passage of the Constitutional Convention Bill by the present Legislature, will be the most important one to all the people of the State, since the adoption of the present Constitution in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen.

The People, through their delegates, will exercise the sovereign power of revising, amending, and, at their pleasure, of changing, the present FUNDAMENTAL LAW. No thing, certainly, of a political nature, can be of more importance: for not only all political, but all civil rights, (excepting that we must adhere to some sort of republicanism, as prescribed by the U. S. Constitution,) will come under review,—will be topics of discussion, and, more or less, be subjected to amendment or change.

That there will be some alterations of the present Supreme Law, is universally admitted; and some of them will no doubt be of a radical character. Whatever they may be, they will over-rule and set aside all statutory enactments, and all common law principles, which conflict with them.

The Constitutional Convention is but a Great Committee appointed by the People, to carry out their wishes in regard to this all-important matter.

It is true that the people will have to pass judgment upon the charter which will be the result of the labors of the Convention, before it can take the place of the present Constitution, but that does not do away with the necessity—to ensure a successful issue,—of the *preliminary* discussion of every proposed change, by candidates for the convention, and especially by the public press.

The most vital and important measures which will be proposed, have hardly been *mentioned*, much less discussed.—While on the the other hand, propositions of no consequence comparatively, and possibly of injurious tendency, have apparently obtained general consent, without regard to any great principle involved, or to any collateral considerations.

Among the principal questions which have hardly been mentioned, is the very important one of *law reform*; we mean a radical reformation of our judicial system. We have borrowed nearly all our ideas and practices on this subject from Great Britain,—entirely disregarding any provisions which might be profitably derived from the continent of Europe. Our judicial system as it is, is thought by many, to be radically wrong, and continually working the greatest injury to litigants of all sorts. It is as wrong, that good men avoid courts of justice, as they would a *pestilence*. Such a system need not exist, and should not be tolerated. A radical reform should take place, and it depends on the *people* to see that it shall be done.

Another topic of great interest, is the enactment of some specific rules under which may be erected business corporations, especially *Banks*. The bank question will hardly be presented before we shall have *three distinct parties*, at least—one for the State Bank, one for a General System, and one for no banks at all. All these will have much to say to the people.

There are several other topics of comparatively less interest, perhaps, but still of great consequence, and which will elicit more or less discussion. In the discussion of these questions, all the newspapers of the State will take part, editorially and by "correspondence." In addition to that we may feel called upon to say ourselves, and what may be furnished originally to us from able men who have reformatory propositions to make,—it is our intention to copy into the State Sentinel *every article* which may appear in any other paper, and which we think will in any degree enlighten and rightfully guide the people generally.

This purpose being conceived in honesty of intention, not without the least disposition to accomplish any sinister design whatever, whether of a partizan or personal character, we call upon all citizens who feel that interest which every good citizen should feel on such an occasion, to give his aid and countenance in the accomplishment of the task, by subscribing themselves, and by inducing others to do so.

The discussion of these great questions will, from their paramount importance, necessarily occupy much of the time and space at our command; but it is the design of the editors that the Sentinel shall as usual furnish its readers with the earliest and most authentic News of the day, both Foreign and Domestic. Its Scientific, Literary, and Miscellaneous departments will also receive such attention as our limits will permit us to bestow.

Therefore we hope that all into whose hands this prospectus may fall, and all who may read it, will exert themselves to extend our circulation; and to that end, so far as we are concerned, we propose to issue the weekly on the following

REDUCED TERMS!!

Single subscriptions, one year,	$2.00
Three copies will be sent one year for	5.00
Ten copies will be sent one year for	15.00

Where clubs of ten and upwards are obtained, we will forward the paper at the rate of $1.50 a year, and if obtained and sent by one person, at one time, we will furnish that person one copy for the year, gratis. Payments to be made in advance in all cases. This certainly is a liberal offer, and we hope our friends will be active.

, Editors of other papers in this State, who will copy the above prospectus, shall receive our Semi-Weekly paper in exchange for the year, and any other favors in kind, which we may be able to return to them. Those complying with this request, will please send us their papers containing our prospectus, *marked*, so that the favor may not be overlooked by us. CHAPMANS & SPANN.
Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1849.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

THE *Adjutant General*, together with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend Examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY.

INCORPORATED with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the *Trustees* and *Faculty* of any other College.

COL. T. F. JOHNSON, *General Superintendent*; [Educated at West Point.
COL. E. W. MORGAN, *Joint Superintendent, and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering*; [Educated at West Point.
LIEUT. COL. B. R. JOHNSON, *Professor of Mathematics*; [Educated at West Point.
MAJ. RICHARD OWEN, *Professor of Natural Science*; [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.
Mr. ALEX. SCHEE, *Adjunct Professor of Chemistry*; [For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.
REV. H. V. D. NEVIUS A. M., *Professor of Ancient Languages*; [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.
JAMES G. BLAINE, A. B., *Adjunct Professor of Languages.* [Educated at Washington College, Pa.
JAMES H. DAVIESS, Esq., *Professor of Law*, [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentucky.
REV. J. R. SWIFT, *Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres*; [Educated at Yale College.
Mr. E. A. GAMBRAY, *Professor of Modern Languages.* [Educated in the City of Paris.
CAPT. C. E. MOTT, *Principal of the Academy.* [Educated in New York.
CAPT. W. W. GAUNT, *Adjutant of the Institute.*

Two hundred and seventy Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this Institution since it was organized, in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Will be *thoroughly* and *practically* taught in the Western Military Institute—the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skilful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered seventy-five dollars per month for competent assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time $2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Railroad now under construction in Kentucky—whilst others of the same class are receiving in different parts of the United States, $2000, $1500, and $1000 a year as assistant Engineers.

The rapid advancement of our whole country, and the eagerness of our people to explore the hidden resources of the new States and the newly acquired territory will give ample scope for ages to come, to the skill and enterprise of the Engineer, the Geologist, the Mineralogist, the Surveyor, and the Architect. Young men who have an *aptitude* for the Mathematical and Physical sciences, will have a wide field opened to them for engaging in an honorable, a healthful and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution have selected for its permanent location the famous

BLUE LICK SPRINGS

situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, twenty-four miles from the latter place, and forty from the former; emphatically a *country location*, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The buildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and *ample for the accommodation of Three Hundred Cadets*. This location is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water and romantic scenery; and is, unquestionably, one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises. The removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that place on the *7th day of January*, 1850. Vacation will embrace the months of July and August, by which arrangement the Watering Season will not interfere with the exercises of the Institution.

The Academic Year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—Forty weeks.

TERMS:

The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' Attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c. will be $160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks) it is $86

Cadets from a great distance, who prefer remaining in Kentucky during vacation, can find the most comfortable Boarding in the families of our wealthy Farmers at $1.50 per week. Southern or Western Students may land at Louisville and take Stage, Steamboat, or Railroad to Frankfort, and Lexington: thence in four horse coaches to the Blue Licks. Or, they may ascend the Ohio to Maysville, which is three hours stage from the Springs.

☞ This place is furnished with commodious Baths, and is abundantly supplied with Freestone, Limestone and Cistern water of the best quality, independent of the Sulphur Springs, and the Salts and Sulphur Springs.
Georgetown, Ky., October 20, 1849 y—5

Cash *for* 20,000 Bushels *OF WHEAT,*

At the Empire Mills.

WE are prepared to pay CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE for 20,000 bushels of good merchantable Wheat.

Farmers and Teamsters will save themselves much trouble and expense by driving directly up to the STONE MILLS and unloading; they will always get the highest price, and avoid the annoyance of being pestered by the barkers and whipper snappers from the Stores, who now infest our streets and are such a bore to all who bring wheat to our market. We are not *much* given to boasting; but as some of our neighbors are talking of wanting 10,000 bushels of wheat we would inform wheat raisers that we can take in 20,000; as our Mill, besides being the best, is the biggest, the highest, and the strongest, in the country. We have a convenient WAGON-YARD and STABLE, for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters; we always furnish feed for the horses, and occasionally throw in Supper and Breakfast for their drivers. This is nothing new with us—we have always thought it our duty to do so, and should not now mention it if our neighbors had not set the example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOUR OF THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of Mill Stuff; and promptly grind every thing in the shape of Custom Work—always excepting White Oak Tan Bark, or the "Face of the Poor."
SAMUEL EDSALL,
Empire Mills, at the Aqueduct.
Fort Wayne, Sept 6, 1845 10tf

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms. THOS. HAMILTON.

500 BOXES Pittsburgh GLASSWARE and *Druggist's Furniture*; also, a large stock of WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, for sale at a very small advance. H. B. REED.

FANCY ARTICLES.

LUBIN'S Extracts, Bandoline, German Cologne, Moon Fun, Antique Oil, Philacombe, Olopham, Rouge, Porte Monaies, Paint Boxes, Glove and Hdff. Boxes, Perfumery Boxes, Smelling Bottles, &c., &c., just received by
Nov. 17, 1849. H. B. REED.